THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 193

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Made No Debt Promises

Britain Sets Up Irish Duty

De Valera Has Many Puzzles

Mexico Tells Railway Woes

Norway Nabs Greenland Slice

BOTH Washington and London see the quashing of rumors reflecting upon the great accomplishments of the Lausanne reparations conference. With Senators McKellar of Tennessee and Johnson of California storming against an alleged understanding over war debts owed America, Senator Borah tells the Senate he is authorized by Secretary of State Stimson to deny that the United States had been in any way a party to the Lausanne discussion. With Winston Churchill berating the alleged "gentlemen's agreement" at Lausanne, Premier MacDonald replies that the United States has uttered no pledge and given no sign of a war debt reduction. Mr. MacDonald makes powerful appeal for what he believes to be the right course—for the working out at Lausanne to be followed by an unhampered working out with Washington.

¶ Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam sets a coast-to-coast record for women. With one stop, she flies from Pacific to Atlantic in 19 hours, 17 minutes, lowering Ruth Nichols's time nearly 10 hours. Just a new chapter to an old story—Amelia goes up, airy arithmetic goes down.

¶ British customs prepare to collect 20 per cent ad valorem on all farm products from the Irish Free State. Thus leaps the law upon the market of five-sixths of all Irish produce to cover withholding of £4,750,000 in land annuities by President de Valera. The new tax, which may go up to 100 per cent, starts a ripple of rejoicing—in Denmark. England is expected in a day or two to make a breakfast shift to Danish bacon and eggs and butter. And solemn Danish farmers, by the following day, are expected to loosen tongues that don't wag overmuch in a certain spontaneous and unsolemn admission—Business she is bully.

¶ Irish farmers give President de Valera plenty to consider. They cry out that they see small hope under the new British duty, with Denmark and Argentina bidding for the English market. The President might save the situation by accepting the British annuities arbitration terms, but he indicates no softening. The Dail lops the amendments from the oath bill and the Senate will not pass it, Governor-General McNeill might resign and he refuses. With so many matters muddling, about all President de Valera can do is to put on his thinking cap and hang out a familiar placard—This is my busy day!

¶ Mexico's seminar of prominent Americans learns from Javier Sanchez Mejorada, president of National Railways, about Mexican transportation troubles. Improved methods of doing things and retrenchment have brought much suffering to former railroad laborers. Rate increase is impossible and present problems are serious, but in Mexico as out, railroads will speed up presently along with a freshly moving world—because weighty things like worlds just have to have railroads to move them.

¶ The American Federation of Labor, through a meeting of its executive council at Atlantic City, gives out its own figures on employment. Of the nearly 3,000,000 members of the federation, 23 per cent are said to be unemployed. In the building trades job shortage has affected 62 per cent. Federal funds are seen as essential to real relief next winter. A shorter working week and a shorter working day are looked to in aiding conditions. At the moment the labor executives are giving thought to applying the sound fundamental of sharing—not trying so hard to provide more jobs, but trying more fairly to spread around those that exist.

¶ Norway decides to occupy a two-mile-wide strip of no man's land in southeastern Greenland. The Oslo Government accuses Denmark of slowly shutting foreigners, including itself, out of Greenland in advance of a decision by the Hague tribunal. Copenhagen retorts by accusing Norway of having made one land encroachment and now attempting another. The dispute promises to be a warm one, but not the territory involved—even the fur-bearing Eskimos appear to have shunned this shivery strip.

¶ London employing concerns find that the five-day week works successfully in practice. So reports the Chief Inspector of Factories, who notes the addition of 100 manufacturing companies to the list. The worker, who usually lives far from his work, discovers that it suits him better not to go to the plant Saturday for a mere half-day. Speaking louder than words, perhaps, is the action of plant owners who were forced to the five-day week and then had opportunity to return to the old schedule if they chose—they did not go back.

Museum Gets Soup Rushed to Greely

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

ORDINARILY the gift of a few packages of canned soup would be nothing for a big museum to tell the world about, but when the soup went on a relief expedition to the arctic some 50 years ago and is now historic—that's a different matter.

The Museum of Science and Industry here, founded by Julius Rosenwald, proudly announces receipt of a gift of several cans of soup which were carried by the third relief expedition sent to Maj.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely in 1884 when his Lady Franklin Bay Expedition was rescued.

Legion Group Backs March On Capitol

New York County Men Also Favor Immediate Payment of Bonus

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—The New York county organization of the American Legion, whose 95 posts represent a membership of more than 11,000, is on record today as backing the bonus march on Washington and for immediate cash payment of adjusted compensation certificates, following a resolution adopted at its fourteenth annual convention here last night at which the bonus issue turned into a stormy free-for-all.

The turbulent session had its first explosion when a resolution, deploring the action of "misguided, misinformed veterans who are marching on Washington, and especially any use of the name of the Legion in connection with this movement" was found impossible of passage.

Recognizing the signs of impending storm, Mr. Henry J. Amy, county commander, made valiant efforts to keep the subject off the convention floor, stating that the bonus question was in abeyance pending the conclusion of a poll of the posts now under way. A poll of the convention was forced, however, and the chair announced that of the 468 voters present, only 275, or less than two-thirds, had voted against his ruling, so that it stood. This provoked complete disorder, and a resolution was passed with a roar of acclaim that a majority vote was sufficient to overrule the chair.

Mr. Edward E. Spafford, one-time national commander of the Legion, went to the dais to urge the Legionnaires to stand by the promise given during the last year by the national convention in Detroit and the New York state convention accepting the Government's notes.

He was heartily booed for his efforts, the rebellion being led by Julius Grossman, one-time sergeant in the United States Marine Corps.

The storm delayed the election of officers until long after midnight, when Mr. John Dwight Sullivan, of Aviators' Post, was unanimously elected commander.

Bonus Men Bivouac On Lawns of Capitol

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13—Contrary to regulations 700 members of the bonus army made beds last night on the Capitol lawns. Temporary permission to sleep there was granted by Brig. - Gen. Pelham Glassford, superintendent of police. Approximately 10,000 automobiles loaded with sightseers passed through the grounds to witness the encampment of the strange army.

Representative Wright Patman (D.) of Texas, sponsor of the bonus bill rejected by Congress, plans to introduce another bill providing for the immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates to veterans in actual need.

Departure of the bonus army from the city continues slowly. Up to 10 o'clock last night only 300 men applied during the last 24 hours, bringing the total asking for transportation up to 1500 men. Veterans' administration officials attribute the low figure to threats by other veterans against those wishing to depart.

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THINGS PRESENT

If you have friends who insist that the "lawlessness of youth" is due to prohibition, let them read the second half of Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By." He quotes some illuminating statistics on the crime situation in England—where there is no Eighteenth Amendment.

Imagine women's hats perched at such precarious angles that they must be fastened to the head with a net! They'll soon be here, according to "A Few Words About Hats" on the Fashions and Dressmaking page.

Why Breton farmers keep fishing smacks in their vegetable gardens is bared in "La Rance as a Tidal Phenomenon" on the Home Forum.

AND THINGS TO COME

The second Thursday of each month brings an article on American Boy Scouting in the weekly "Scouting the World Around" ries. News section.

Fair warning to word enthusiasts: Don t miss "Words, Words, Words" on the Home Forum tomorrow.

Thursday, of course, brings the regular Young Folks' page.

A remarkable daily feature is scheduled to make its début Monday, July 18. It should convert any rational wet.

PARIS CHAMBER BACKS CABINET BY WIDE MARGIN

Herriot Victory Tempered by Heavy Reduction in Proposed Taxes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 13—After a stormy all-night session lasting more than 220 hours the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday gave the Herriot Cabinet a vote of confidence, accepting the core of the Government's financial project by a vote of 385 to 201.

Deserted by the Socialists, supported by Center groups and with the aid of a number of absentions on the Right, the Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, finally emerged triumphant, but tattered. For of the economies and new taxes totaling 4,400,000,000 francs, about $176,000,000, which the Government had demanded, only 2,680,000,000 francs survived in the project adopted by the Chamber.

Financially, the action of the Chamber in chopping the program almost in half means that France's budget remains thus far unbalanced. M. Maurice Palmade, Minister of the Budget, revealed at the beginning of the debate that there has been a deficit of 4,748,000,000 francs in the year ended in March, 1932, that the current budget for the last nine months in 1932 indicated a deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs, and that the probable deficit of 1933 was about 6,000,000,000 francs.

Politically the Chamber's action showed how precarious is the position of the Herriot Government. The Center groups which sustained him made it clear that they were not joining the Government's majority, but were only yielding to the urgent necessity of restoring the financial equilibrium of France.

The Socialists, on the other hand, indicated that they voted against M. Herriot because he had shown himself too reactionary to suit them. The specific reason given by M. Leon Blum was M. Herriot's action in opposing the Socialist measure which sought to realize economies by omitting this year the three-week period of compulsory military training as well as all big military maneuvers.

The Government's project suffered from attacks on both flanks. It thus goes before the Senate with little more a 1,500,000,000 franc compression of military expenditures, increases in income tax ranging from 12 to 30 per cent, a tax on coffee consumed at cafés and a number of minor increases in taxes.

Geneva to Have Lending Fund For Idle Home Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y., July 13—Geneva is going to do something to help the really "forgotten man," the jobless home owner who, because he holds property even though it is heavily mortgaged, falls outside the legal limits of those who can be assisted by public welfare funds.

The Geneva emergency loan association has just been formed under the sponsorship of Mayor William C. Demming and a score of leading Geneva business men. The object will be to establish a fund from which loans will be made without any interest charges to needy persons.

When fully organized the association will call on every employed resident of the city to contribute a small sum each week to build up the loan fund. Any person who has lived in Geneva for a year will be eligible to apply for assistance from the capital thus secured. Each loan is to be repaid to the association as soon as the person receiving it is able.

The loan fund will be administered by a board of 10 directors, an executive committee of five members and an investigation committee of five members aided by district investigation groups. None of these yet have been named. All will serve without pay.

"The purpose behind the plan," Mayor Demming said, "is to aid needy and worthy persons who cannot and do not wish to apply through the regular welfare channels."

Borah Defends Administration In Lausanne Debt Debate

Senator Reveals Assurances From Department of State That American Representatives Made No Commitments on Issue

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13—Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho suddenly came to the defense of the Department of State in the Senate debate on the Lausanne agreement and spiked most of the guns of critics of the Administration. The move was as rapid as it was unexpected.

It came in a lull in the debate yesterday following a vigorous denunciation of the policy of the Department of State by the Administration critic, Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California. Instead of taking the rôle of castigator of the Administration, as had been expected, Mr. Borah revealed that he had had personal assurances that day from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, positively denying that there had been any understanding, official or otherwise, between the United States and European powers as to reduction of the $11,000,000,000 debt payments.

Since Mr. Borah's past record would have put him in the forefront of any assault on the State Department if he had believed such an understanding existed, his statement satisfied most of the senators and silenced others who were prepared to enter the fray.

Coupled with his statement came from London the moderate words of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, reaffirming that no pledge had been exacted or asked from the United States Government for reduction of the debts, now that reparations have been finally settled. At the same time word was received modifying the declaration of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that European powers had consulted with the United States in the course of the Reparations Conference.

Now that the flurry has subsided, the chances look somewhat more promising for a calm consideration of international indebtedness. Senators Johnson and Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee have had the opportunity to voice their sentiments on the debt question and a quietus has been put on the charge that the State Department participated, directly or indirectly, in the Lausanne agreement. And, finally, the explanation by Mr. MacDonald of the real purpose of the so-called "secret agreement" upon which the Lausanne agreement was conditional, is felt to remove a good deal of its supposed significance.

Reading between the lines of the MacDonald speech it is believed here that France was apprehensive that England and the United States would open separate negotiations looking toward reduction of the British debt. The debt terms imposed on England were more oner-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

CROSS-COUNTRY AIR RECORD SET BY MRS. PUTNAM

Disabled Fuel Pump Forces Temporary Landing at Columbus

NEWARK, N. J., July 13 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam landed here at 12:28 p. m. E. D. S. T. today, establishing a new women's transcontinental flight record. She started from Los Angeles.

Mrs. Putnam beat the time of Miss Ruth Nichols, the previous record holder, by almost 10 hours. Miss Nichols, who made one stop between west and east coasts, at Wichita, Kans., had an elapsed time of 29 hours, 1 minute and 43 seconds. Mrs. Putnam stopped once also, at Columbus, Ohio.

The official record gave her an elapsed time of 19 hours, 14 minutes and 40 seconds, and a flying time of 17 hours, 59 minutes and 40 seconds.

There was a crowd of several hundred persons at the field and Mrs. Putnam showed intense surprise.

"What's all this?" she demanded, leaning over the side of the cockpit as her plane came to a halt.

"You've set a new record for women," someone shouted.

"Well, I wasn't trying for a record," she replied. "This flight was entirely for practice in navigation. Later I may make the flight again in a faster ship and try to do it in about 12 hours."

Mrs. Putnam said that this flight was more trying in some ways than her recent ocean flight, the first solo flight by a woman across the Atlantic.

"I had a nice soft cushion to sit on then," she said. "This time I had to sit on a hard parachute pack all the way. I didn't wear a parachute on the ocean flight because I decided that even if I needed it it wouldn't do me any good."

Mrs. Putnam said that she would fly back to Los Angeles in about a week to rejoin her husband, Mr. George Palmer Putnam.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 13 (AP)—Forced down at Port Columbus while attempting a new transcontinental non-stop flight record, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam resumed her journey to New York by plane at 9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time. She landed because a fuel pump of her plane refused to function.

FIVE-DAY WEEK GAINS IN FAVOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Report Shows Few Firms Adopting Plan Return to the Old Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Increasing favor for the system of working a five-day week is being shown in Britain, according to the report recently issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1931. Once firms have embarked on this system, the Chief Inspector finds very little evidence that they revert to Saturday working. At least 100 more firms have adopted the system since last year.

Five, instead of 5½ days of labor are popular with workers—especially those who are forced, as so often happens in England, to live at long distances from their work—and popular with employers who are finding that greater efficiency is procured because of the arrangement.

The adaptability of British firms in finding new work when accustomed lines fail to provide necessary employment, is commented upon.

One firm making baking machinery, the Chief Inspector records, has specialized in dough-mixing machines suitable for small establishments, and "has been kept busy supplying them to bakers in rural areas who have taken advantage of the extension of electricity to have their mixing done by power instead of by hand."

Another firm has specialized in an industrial monorail which they have supplied to motor and other works engaged in mass production, where the articles in course of construction have required removal to various sections of the works.

Certain cotton firms have adapted their mills to entirely new industries—one is now used as an asbestos works, another for the manufacture of shoe soles.

Although the report tells of severe suffering in many industries—particularly those of heavy iron, steel, and shipbuilding—it also tells of development in a number of others—in light airplanes, gliders, radio apparatus, metal window casements, Diesel oil engines for fitting to existing motor lorries and omnibuses, paper board, paper bags for cement—which are fast taking the place of jute sacks—and in the glass silk industry which was established in Scotland only toward the end of 1930.

There also has been encouragement in the rapid development of the vegetable and fruit canning trade, for which no fewer than eight new factories have been erected; and in the extension of the film industry, which has put up large new studios around London.

30-Hour Week Urged To End Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—Adoption throughout the United States of a 30-hour working week with 30 hours' pay and a simultaneous increase of 10 per cent in pay rolls would end the unemployment problem and put the economic situation again on the upgrade, according to Mr. J. Cheever Cowdin, treasurer of the American Legion National Employment Commission and vice-president of the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation.

If the 30-hour week were inaugurated by only 50 per cent of all employers of labor, 5,500,000 unemployed persons would be again on pay rolls, Mr. Cowdin declared in a radio address sponsored by the American Legion in a series of programs on national trade revival last night. These, added to 1,500,000 who will receive employment through construction of self-liquidating projects, would mean a total of 7,000,000 men and women back on pay rolls, he said.

Furniture Men See Fireless Eggs Fry When Subjected to Radio Emanations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 13—Frying eggs without heat, synthetic music and talking beams of light were demonstrated for furniture dealers attending the semiannual furniture show here which closes July 16. Merchants were given this picture of developments in radio art because over 65 per cent of furniture dealers in the United States, it is said, are now selling radio sets.

On the top floor of the huge Merchandise Mart 300 merchants assembled to hear Mr. F. J. O'Grady, district superintendent of the Radio Corporation of America Institutes, Inc.

Music from a phonograph record was put into light impulses through a beam of light which in turn were picked up across the stage by a photoelectric cell and put back into sound. Infra red rays were demonstrated by Mr. O'Grady in connection with photo cells as employed in burglar alarm systems. The moment a beam of invisible light was broken an electric bell started to ring. Synthetic music whereby a beam of light was broken up by a revolving disk with a series of holes in it which in turn were picked up by a photoelectric cell, resulted in various tunes.

The use of high frequency current to demonstrate the practical application of radio waves in supplying energy for cooking, lighting and heating purposes was another feature which interested the buyers. Through this medium of transmission electric lights when passed through the high frequency area automatically lit up without the necessity of attaching them to wires. This explained in part to the bewildered merchants the trick of frying an egg which had been placed in a cold frying pan on top of a piece of cloth which covered a solid wood table Thus the egg was fried without the use of heat.

Another event for the furniture dealers was the merchandise conference under the auspices of the National Chicago Lamp Show and the Institute of Store Decoration of America. At this conference it was learned that many stores are considering making one of their salesmen a specialist in lighting appliances who will serve much as an interior decorator in advising clients about their home lighting problems.

The attendance at the first week of the market in the Merchandise Mart jumped 33 1-3 per cent over the first week's attendance recorded last January or July a year ago.

SENATE RELIEF BILL REJECTED BY THE HOUSE

Lower Body Works on One of Its Own Reported Suitable to Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13 — The House today prepared to pass a relief bill that is 100 per cent in accord with President Hoover's views.

Turning down the Wagner bill, passed by the Senate last night, because it did not entirely meet the approval of the President, the House took up a substitute measure which has the complete indorsement of the Treasury Department.

The plan is for the bill to go from the House to the Senate where the Wagner bill will be substituted after the enacting clause. The two bills will then go to conference for differences to be ironed out and the conference report adopted, it is hoped, before the day is over.

Democratic leaders of the House, led by Speaker John N. Garner, decided to let the President have his way in the matter of relief legislation and then, in the coming campaign, to attack the plan as inadequate.

As passed by the Senate the first section of the bill authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend $300,000,000 to states for emergency relief in cases where local resources are exhausted. Governors may borrow for the relief of cities or local subdivisions, provided their certificate is accompanied by an affidavit from the mayor or other municipal authority.

The second section increases the lending resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from $2,000,000,000 to $3,800,000,000 and authorizes borrowing for self-liquidating public and semipublic works to stimulate immediate employment.

Funds may be lent to states, counties and municipalities, public housing corporations, forestry projects and other projects of a semipublic character. Aid to agriculture would be granted by a section authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance foreign sales of products where such sales could not be handled through normal credits.

The third section of the bill authorizes a $322,000,000 federal construction program, but gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to say when the projects shall be started, so as not to interfere in any way with the Treasury's program of sound financing.

Seizure of Wharf On Japan's Order Arouses Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, July 13—Chinese police acting under Japanese direction have seized the Sungari River wharf and adjoining warehouses belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railroad, according to a dispatch from Khabarovsk published here today.

The dispatch ends with the comment, "Seizure of the wharf, grossly violating existing agreements, aims at the transfer of transportation and docking operations into the hands of Japanese transportation firms who thus can direct and regulate shipments in the interest of the South Manchurian Railroad to the direct injury of the commercial interests of the Chinese Eastern Railroad."

Seizure of the wharf is thus interpreted here as a new infringement of Soviet interests in North Manchuria. It is the first incident of this character reported in a number of weeks.

Norway to Seize Greenland Area

OSLO, Norway, July 13 (AP)—The Norwegian Government today had decided to occupy another thin strip of Greenland, the whole of whose area is under Danish sovereignty, alleging the step is necessary to protect the rights of Norwegian residents there.

The strip to be occupied under the Government's new decision, announced last night, is two miles wide and extends between latitudes 60 degrees and 30 minutes and 60 degrees and 40 minutes.

A year ago Norway occupied a larger piece of the eastern coast line between 75 degrees 40 minutes and 71 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. Denmark had claimed sovereignty over this area for years and the question was taken to the Hague Court for arbitration, where it is still under consideration.

Announcing the latest move, the Government explained it was forced to make the occupation as a measure of defense because Denmark had given police authority to its expeditions to east Greenland this year, and consequently authority also over Norwegian citizens who have settled and are earning their living in those regions.

I. C. C. UPHOLDS RATES ON WESTERN PRODUCE

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday refused to interfere with freight rates on lettuce and other fresh vegetables in carloads from California and Arizona to points to the East.

The complaint against the rates was filed by the Pacific Coast Vegetable Growers and Shippers Transportation Committee. The commission held that higher rates were justified for fresh vegetables because ice placed in the crates caused damage to car interiors. It also held the necessity of rapid handling warranted higher rates.

County's $1,500,000 Has No Place to Go

By the Associated Press

Hammond, Ind., July 13

LAKE COUNTY has $1,500,000 and no place to put it.

The 11 banks remaining open in Lake County are qualified under state law to receive only $1,500,000 in county deposits, but the May tax collections totaled $3,000,000. Half of that sum has no legal depository, and Mr. Herman L. Conter, county treasurer, is appealing to the present legislative session to pass a law allowing him to deposit public funds outside of Lake County.

Other States In Brazil Join In Revolution

De Facto Head of Rebels in Sao Paulo Says Aim Is National Freedom

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 13 (AP)—There were indications today that the rebellion against the Brazilian Government which has centered for four days around this wealthiest of the southern cities was spreading into a nation-wide uprising.

Among these was a declaration from Senhor Pedro de Toledo, who became head of the revolutionary government in Sao Paulo Province yesterday, following his resignation as federal governor, that the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes also had announced their adhesion to the movement.

The new chief emphasized that the revolt had no other purpose than the resignation of the provisional government of President Getulio Vargas, and the substitution of a constitutional régime.

The rebel forces claimed successes in the field. Their headquarters announced that the vanguard of their forces captured a munitions factory at Piquete, 120 miles northeast of here and halfway to Rio de Janeiro.

Thirty thousand men are now ready to fight, another communiqué said, and six states are behind the revolt. They are, besides Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, Parana and Santa Catarina.

It originated as a civilian movement, the statement said, but when it began Sunday at dawn its strength was so apparent that the army and militia soon joined.

Airmen sent out from Sao Paulo flew over Rio de Janeiro dropping handbills and newspapers in which the purposes of the movement were set forth.

The ceremony at which Governor de Toledo was made revolutionary chief was attended by a vast throng, both civilian and military.

"Sao Paulo," the Governor said, "will continue to fight to satisfy our highest national aspirations: to return to the Brazilian people the right to control their own destiny. The state has no ambitions except legality and order, peace and work, within the great indivisible Brazilian confederation governed by the free vote of all."

Government in Brazil Seeks Peace Meeting

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 13 (AP)—Peace overtures were made to rebels holding the State of Sao Paulo last night as Senhor Getulio Vargas, Provisional President, ordered seven states of Brazil to lay down their arms.

Gen. Francisco Flores da Cunha, Governor of Rio Grande do Sul, with other leaders sent a radio message to Senhor Francisco Morato and Altino Arantes, leaders of the Paulist "Frente Unica" Party, proposing an armistice to permit peace negotiations, said a dispatch from Porto Alegre.

The Federal Government issued a decree requisitioning personal property in the States of Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Santa Catharina, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro. The federal forces apparently adopted a policy of waiting.

Gen. Goes Monteiro, Brazilian army leader, invited the rebels to a conference at his headquarters, guaranteeing them safe conduct. He ordered a plane to fly over Sao Paulo and drop pamphlets calling upon the soldiers to unite in defense of "Brazil's integrity."

Ecuador Halts Plot

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 13 (AP)—Reports from the town of Loja to the newspaper El Telegrafo today said several army officers had been arrested there in connection with the discovery of a military plot.

Nebraska Storing Big Food Harvest

O'NEILL, Neb., July 13 (AP)—Northern Nebraska this summer is writing its own meal ticket.

Afflicted last winter in a drought-ridden land where livestock perished by the hundreds, the farmers and townsfolk have enough food in storage now to guard against another famine.

They have gone in for gardens.

Bountiful rainfall has helped and the land which lay fallow one season is producing enormous crops.

Hundreds of farmers have federal seed loans, and for them planting a garden was a condition of the loan. But nearly everyone in town and country is tending a bigger garden than ever and tending it more faithfully.

ANGLO-IRISH TARIFF RIFT CURBS TRADE

De Valera Refuses to Yield on Oath Bill and Annuities

IRISH FARMS FACE LOSS OF MARKETS

British Parliament Adjourns Most Eventful Session Since World War

Denmark and the Argentine loom as supplanters of the Irish Free State in the farm markets of Britain.

This result comes from the imposition of a 20 per cent ad valorem duty by Britain on Southern Ireland's produce in retaliation for the de Valera Government's refusal to yield on the oath of allegiance and land annuity disputes.

In apposition to this attitude comes a pledge of loyalty to the King by 100,000 Orangemen of Northern Ireland, and a resolution against any compulsory union with the Free State.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 13—The tariff contest between Britain and the Irish Free State has begun.

After tomorrow night all of the chief items of farm produce arriving either directly or indirectly in Britain from the Irish Free State will pay a 20 per cent ad valorem duty.

This has been effected by a special government order issued here under the Irish Free State Special Duties Act which passed into law yesterday. It is to make good the loss of £4,750,000 caused to British revenue by the decision of Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Free State Executive Council, to discontinue land annuities and other treaty payments. It means giving what dealers here say will be effective preference to Danish butter, eggs and poultry and other farm produce in a market where the Free State has hitherto disposed of five-sixths of its exports.

The British parliamentary session, which adjourned today, has been the most eventful since the war.

It has seen Britain swing over after 86 years of free trade to being frankly protectionist. It has seen the initiation of momentous Anglo-American currency negotiations whose outcome may affect the prosperity of the world. It has seen the imposition in Britain of taxation of a severity hitherto unparalleled in peace time and of radical cuts in national expenditure.

Its main work has been the introduction of a tariff and the setting up of machinery to modify from time to time the schedules of duties imposed. Incidentally the great international questions of reparations and reductions of armaments have been discussed. Action has also been taken to implement long discussed arrangements for giving home rule to India.

Parliament would ordinarily have been prorogued on this occasion thereby definitely ending the session. Action by the Crown would in that case have been required to enable the Legislature to be reassembled in case of need. But so uncertain is the outlook that it has been decided for the two houses merely to adjourn. This means that authority is retained by the Cabinet to call the House of Commons together under the Emergency Powers Act of 1920 on five days' notice at any time without further formality.

Growth in Solidarity

The Government has grown notably in strength and solidarity during the session. The official Labor Opposition has been almost negligible. It has been fractional in size, numbering only 53 out of a total of 615 members of the Commons. The Opposition has also been itself divided by a sharp conflict between its Right wing under Mr. George Lansbury, and its Left, which consists of a small but exceedingly active group of independents, headed by Mr. James Maxton.

Danger to the Government has thus been much more from within than from without. Doubt existed when it was first formed as to how the highly heterogeneous groups of which it consists would shake down together.

Individualistic Conservatives found themselves in a difficult alliance with socialistic M. P.'s belonging to the National Labor group. Ardent free traders were uncomfortably yoked with no less intensely convinced protectionists.

Cabinet Split Prevented

The Cabinet only avoided a split when tariffs were introduced by a remarkable "agreement to differ" under which a free trade Home Secretary was permitted to denounce from his place upon the front bench in the Commons the protectionist policy for which as a member of the Cabinet he was himself jointly responsible.

So great, nevertheless, has been the need for forgetting party animosities in the economic emergency with which Britain along with all other countries has been faced that the Government has held together in spite of the strain to which such an unusual procedure has subjected its elements.

Instead of splitting, they have gradually drawn closer together. Friction has decreased instead of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

ANGLO-IRISH TARIFF RIFT CURBS TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

growing. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald thus finds himself today at the head of a Cabinet far more united than when the National Government was first formed.

Dublin Executive Stands Firm for an Impartial Tribunal on Annuities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, July 13—The British Government's decision to put a tariff of 20 per cent on Free State farm produce, beginning tomorrow, has thrown into the shade the Dail's decision to reject the Senate's amendments to the oath bill taken yesterday by 71 votes to 61.

There appears to be little likelihood of Mr. Eamon de Valera's climbing down at the last moment and accepting a wholly Empire tribunal to arbitrate the land annuity dispute with Britain and so avoiding the new duties. Indeed there is talk of his appropriating for general revenue purposes the land annuity payments which have hitherto been paid into a suspense account pending arbitration.

In normal circumstances the Free State farmer could have afforded to laugh at duties since he would have simply raised prices and more than got his money back from the British consumer. But today there is a glut of agricultural produce and the English housewife is able to turn to other parts of the world, notably Denmark and the Argentine, for supplies of meat, butter, eggs and bacon if Free State prices go up.

Consequently the southern Irish farmer sees himself faced with the prospect of having to shoulder the duty himself if he is to go on selling in the English market. With prices already showing practically no profit, this is extremely difficult.

Moreover, his neighbor across the Ulster boundary, being still in the British fiscal system, will not have to pay the duty.

With regard to the bill to abolish the oath of allegiance the Dail has now struck out all of the Senate's amendments, and the bill will now go back to the upper house in its original form. It is expected the senators will refuse to pass it. After 18 months the bill will automatically become a law. But Mr. de Valera could if he likes appeal to the country, and if he won, the bill could be forced through the Senate in two months.

De Valera Claims Duress

Last night's debate aroused recriminations between the two main parties in the Dail. Mr. de Valera reiterated his assertions that the 1921 treaty with England was signed under duress.

"We hold we would be doing no wrong to England if we declared complete independence tomorrow," he declared. The only reason we did not do so, he added, was "because the British Government has never yet given an unequivocal declaration it will not take any hostile action if the people of this country decided to sever their connection."

Meanwhile the dispute between Gov.-Gen. James McNeill and Mr. de Valera over the affronts the former alleges had been put upon him by the Free State Government, is in suspense. Governor-General McNeill refuses to resign as Mr. de Valera would like him to do. And Mr. de Valera refuses to ask the King for the McNeill dismissal, which is what the Governor-General demands.

Orangemen Parade

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 13 (AP)—A host of 100,000 Orangemen from Great Britain, Canada and other parts of the British Empire paraded here yesterday in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne and proclaimed their loyalty to the King, their belief in the British Empire and their faith in the Protestant Church. It was one of the greatest Orange gatherings in history.

Northern Ireland Orangemen passed a resolution reiterating their determination to resist any attempt to force them into the Free State by a union of both parts of Ireland, as has been suggested by Mr. Eamon de Valera.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; soloist; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dutch Band.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 American Legion program.
8:15 NBC, Henry M. Neely; Rollikers Quartet.
8:30 Winston Sharple's Orchestra.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, female trio.
9:00 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Phillips H. Lord; sketch.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Arden Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Ermond Lewis, tenor.
5:15 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 Richmond Minton, tenor.
5:45 Frim Sisters, popular songs.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Comedy and popular harmony.
7:15 "Tessie the Typist."
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; sketch; music.
8:30 NBC, "Danger"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Merle Alcock; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: "The Proposed Home Loan Banks and Their Operation," Senator Felix Hebert.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:35 Big Brother's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Mardi Gras"; popular.
7:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
8:00 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Seriel mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Going to Press" talk.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS popular programs.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Fair and cabaret dance, Christ Church, Hamilton, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Aus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Harvesters of the Deep," 2 and 3; games and meetings; Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Zonta Club: Garden party, home of Miss Alla M. Libbey and Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Cobb, 31 Hobart Road, Newton Center, 4 to 8.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Rooms, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Opening of rose garden, "Forty Steps," estate of Mr. Charles Hammond Gibson, to North and South Shore garden clubs, Nahant, 4 to 9 p. m., through Saturday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Amusements

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BOSTON

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"DAS LIED IST AUS"

". . . extremely pleasant entertainment."—Elinor L. Hughes

". . . Liane Haid a glamorous, gorgeous creature in anybody's language. 'Das Lied Ist Aus' is vastly superior to 'Evel Herr . . .'"—Helen Eager

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Triumphal March from "Aida" . . Verdi
Second Movement, "Andante," from "Surprise" Symphony . . . . . Haydn
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," Old English Song
Arranged for Strings by Alfred Pochon
Two Hungarian Dances in G Minor and D Major . . . . . Brahms

INTERVAL

Symphonic Poem, "Finlandia" . Sibelius
"At Dawning" . . . . . Cadman-Herbert
Waltzes, "Girls of Baden" . . . . Komsak
Selection from "Of Thee I Sing" Gershwin

8:30 Brookline Symphony Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk series.
10:30 CBS, "A Socialist's View of the National Platforms," Mr. Norman Thomas.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:48 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Talk on Japan.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Musical and studio.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Musical Magazine.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Melody Men.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Pop Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:15 p. m.—Popular Varieties.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Toscanini Fund Concert, Sandor Harmati, conductor; soloist.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Toscanani Fund Concert.
2:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston information service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS popular programs.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society talk.
3:15 p. m.—LaForge Berumen musicale.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Westphal Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Program from Manchester.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Chicago White Sox, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey reporting.

MUSEUM REGISTERS 14,742 JUNE VISITORS

An attendance increase of 2240 for the month of June over the same period last year is reported by Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the Children's Museum of Boston. The total number for the month was 14,742 visitors. Saturday, June 11, holds the record so far this year with 1700 boys, and girls and adults visiting the museum. Of the month's total, 40 per cent participated in some form of organized activity, which means that some 5900 people received individual attention.

Miss Manter also announces the beginning of weekly summer field trips to various ponds and wooded areas throughout the city. The daily motion picture talk given at 3 p. m. and at other times between 9 and 5 in the museum lecture hall for this week is entitled "Harvesters of the Deep." The picture is a fishing story of hardy Gloucester fishermen bringing in cod off the Grand Banks.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with local thundershowers late tonight or Thursday; cooler Thursday; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, with local thundershowers late tonight or Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Showers tonight, probably clearing Thursday morning; cooler Thursday.

Vermont: Showers tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Handy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday; probably local showers Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	86	Montreal	66	78
Bismarck	66	66	Nantucket	72	78
Boston	74	78	New Orleans	84	96
Buffalo	70	70	New York	70	80
Calgary	46	70	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Charleston	82	90	North Platte	70	94
Chicago	76	83	Philadelphia	78	84
Cincinnati	74	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	108
Denver	64	84	Pittsburgh	70	84
Eastport, Me.	66	76	Portland, Me.	72	80
Hatteras	78	82	Raleigh	78	90
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	82	96
7p.m. July12	76		St. Paul	74	96
Helena, Mont.	56	80	Salt Lake City	58	84
Huron, S. D.	72	100	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	82	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	76
Kansas City	80	94	Seattle	54	64
Key West	84	90	Tampa	82	96
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	76	84
Memphis	84	94	Wichita, Kan.	76	94
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	60	88

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 13.
B—Maximum July 12.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday, 7:57 p. m.; Thursday, 8:38 a. m.
Height of tides, 10.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

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BELLEVUE STRATFORD

PHILADELPHIA

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen'l Mgr.

Borah Defends Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

ous than those imposed on other nations. For one thing, therefore, France has obtained an agreement that the debtors will make common cause in connection with their debts and that a reduction sought by one will be sought by all.

The McKellar resolution asking President Hoover to inform the Senate whether American representatives had participated in the Lausanne conference is still before the upper house but will probably do little more than to serve as a springboard for other senators desiring to discuss debts.

Mr. Borah's restraint in this matter receives considerable praise. It is too often customary for senators, it is remarked here, to denounce first and find the facts afterward. In this case Mr. Borah preserved silence at the outside; got his facts direct from Mr. Stimson and then dramatically placed them before the Senate when they would produce the biggest effect. No stalwart administration leader could have done more, it is pointed out. The question is already rising whether this Progressive is not preparing to follow precedent in some previous presidential elections, of rallying to the party banner.

World Reserve Bank Advocated by Rand To Stabilize Credits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 13—Establishment of an international reserve bank under the control of the Federal Reserve Board, with the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Italy and the Reichsbank coöperating, offers a way out of the war debts impasse and would facilitate world economic stabilization, in the opinion of Mr. J. H. Rand Jr., chairman of Remington Rand, Inc.

The bank which Mr. Rand advocates forming would take over and liquidate the Bank for International Settlements and would be a super-international reserve institution, and would have a capitalization of at least $5,500,000,000, "or the equivalent to whatever principal amount of the European debts to the United States" as finally determined upon as being "within Europe's capacity to pay."

Speaking before the annual meeting of stockholders of Remington Rand, Inc., yesterday, Mr. Rand saw the Reparations Conference which has just ended at Lausanne as having developed a "friendly coöperative spirit" that "forecasts the successful solution of other economic world problems during the forthcoming conferences."

Mr. Rand held that any substantial recovery from the trade recession hinges upon a final disposition of the war debts Europe owes America, drastic reduction in competitive armament, the setting up of a new world monetary system, or an augmented gold standard to replace the "orthodox gold standard, which has broken down," and "a concerted, controlled reflation of the general world commodity price level, partly to restore the relationship of debtor and creditor, enabling repayment of public and private debts and preventing wholesale, world-wide insolvency."

HUNTINGTON TUBE PLANS PROTESTED

Objections to the plans for a proposed Huntington Avenue subway on the grounds that they do not provide for a station sufficiently near Mechanics Building will be voiced at a public hearing which the Boston Transit Commission will hold sometime in September. This became known following the filing of a petition with the commission containing several hundred names.

It was pointed out by the petitioners that not only Mechanics Building but several other gathering centers would be deprived of proper transportation facilities if the plans, as originally drawn, are not altered. They advocate a subway entrance at the intersection of Huntington Avenue and West Newton Streets.

Security Holders Warned Against Specious Offers

Holders of depreciated securities are warned in a current bulletin of the Boston Better Business Bureau against acceptance of glittering offers of immediate payment for their securities at practically their face value. Financial stress has given rise to a promotion scheme whereby such securities are traded for real estate, according to the statement. The "tinfoil" on the plan is the prospect of salvaging the losses sustained from deflated securities that the victim is induced to see.

The machinery, according to the statement, is elaborate. The "contact man," actually representing some real estate development, beguiles his customer with the prospect of immediately obtaining face or nearly face value for his shrunken holdings. There follows indorsement of the securities to a mythical syndicate.

The next scene is the reappearance of the salesman declaring that payment of cash at that instant impossible, cash within six months to two years is promised if the victim will supply a certain sum of money for which lots in some real estate development will be turned over to him. He is told that a million dollar company will guarantee the transaction, redeem the property and the allowance on the securities.

While, it is pointed out in the statement, it is true that the "guarantee bond" is really a repurchase contract, the date of payment is never less than ten years. Thus promises of immediate payment are, according to the bulletin, utterly fallacious and the possibilities of the repurchasing company failing within the 10 years are considerable. The public is warned to "investigate before investing."

STATE BIDS REVEAL LOW BUILDING COSTS

The trend toward still lower prices in construction materials is indicated in the low bids received at the State House, yesterday, on five proposed highway construction projects. The bids aggregated more than $300,000 less than the estimated cost of $1,254,000.

Largest of the proposed projects is the three-mile highway between Wellesley and Newton, a further link in the Worcester turnpike, for which Coleman Brothers of Boston made the lowest bid. Other projects include installation of a traffic light control system in Quincy, work on the state highway in Taunton, and between Lenox and Pittsfield as well as at Bourne and Falmouth.

SOMERSWORTH PLANT SHOWS FAIR PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., July 13—Improved business conditions in this city are indicated in a report issued by the Dwight Company, textile manufacturers, stating that the local division made a profit of $127,700 for the year.

Mr. George Nichols, treasurer of the company, advises that the company manufactured and sold 65,629,252 yards of cloth, and though the falling market made necessary some markdowns, the company manufactured its material at a substantial profit and without labor troubles.

ROBART OPPOSING LUCE

Mr. Ralph W. Robart of Cambridge, director of the Division of Necessaries of Life, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to Congress from the Ninth Massachusetts district, opposing Congressman Robert Luce of Waltham. Mr. Robart stands for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Luce has consistently cast his vote with the drys.

'Hats Off!' the Cry Of Cap Venders

"Hats off!" is the cry in Boston. Not because a parade is passing and not because a new hero comes home. The cry comes from the lips of unemployed men who are taking off their hats and going into the cap business in a big way.

"Hats off, men, caps on!" they say. "It's all the rage."

And if one were to drive a dozen blocks or so in Boston or any other large city of the country today, he would probably see a cap vender on almost every corner. Yesterday, there were no less than four venders on the four corners of a busy Boston intersection.

A traffic jam resulted from the activities of one industrious vender of capware on Massachusetts Avenue. Motorists, three deep, stopped to purchase this latest summer fad in men's headgear.

It has been reported that cap manufacturers in New York have hired 250 extra persons in the last two weeks. They have been able to put out an inexpensive light duck cap, which retails as low as 25 cents. Wholesalers get a cheaper rate by buying large quantities, and then the wholesalers in turn sell to the venders, who are for the most part unemployed men.

A Boston man out of work is reported to have made $40 one day last week by selling caps in the market district.

ELY ASKED TO CALL STATE LEGISLATURE

Possibilities of a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to provide some form of financial relief to towns and cities loom strong today. A group of mayors, headed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, yesterday visited Gov. Joseph B. Ely to ask his coöperation in this connection.

As a result of the conference, the mayors will meet next Friday to draw up a concrete proposal for a special legislative session. At the last regular session of the General Court, the Governor warned the legislators that their failure to pass proper relief measures might result in the calling of special meetings. At that time they refused his request to pledge themselves to serve in emergency sessions without compensation.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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NEW YORK

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice: 8:30 p. m., July 21.

New Rochelle: Senior High School Auditorium, Clove Road, off Eastchester Road, 8:15 p. m., July 19.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH

Western Union Telegraph Company estimates its net income for the six months ended June 30 at $16,949 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., compared with $4,382,765 in the first six months of 1931. June quarter's net loss was $66,479, compared with net income of $2,877,868 in June, 1931, quarter.

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AT THESE new rates you can afford a comfortable and luxurious seashore vacation. Step right from the hotel to the beach in your bathing suit. Lunch, without changing, in the Surf Club Grill. Game rooms. Beach cabanas. Dancing. Bridge. Ocean Decks. All-over sun baths. Cool lobbies. Delicious meals. Pleasant bedrooms, with salt baths. Garage. American and European Plans.

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ATLANTIC CITY

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SILK NET—SERVICE WEIGHTS—LACE TOP CHIFFONS

With French Heels and Cradle Soles
Advanced Seasonal Shades—All Sizes

Rockport Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass.—The twelfth annual exhibition of the Rockport Art Association now on view in the galleries at the old Tavern offers the usual cross section of contemporary art endeavor from the suave to the crude, and from the soft to the hard.

From the standpoint of original thinking perhaps the most interesting of the contributors are Mrs. Henrietta M. King and Mr. Richard A. Holberg. "Newfoundland" by Mr. Holberg is especially well handled. It uses the simplest material—a rounded mountain form in blocks of various tones of green and light purple for background, a hilltop road with rocks to the right and a fence to the left for foreground, and to punctuate the scene and hold all the elements in place is the form of a scraggly goat. There is a bleakness, a mist-swept baldness about the conception that stirs the imagination. It is as if the painter had touched something peculiarly responsive in the mood of nature and without recourse to reproduction, had given his emotional response.

Mrs. King's "Out of Doors," clear and sharply seen, possesses personality. The theme is developed in greens and grays, with the white accent of lilies, and the perpendicular side of a white house. Design is the dominating factor, but again, as in Mr. Holberg's art, while reality is given to material objects the real heart of the work transcends the obvious.

Sea Rhythms

One of the breeziest of the canvases comes from Mr. Reynolds Beal and is titled "Boat Landing, St. Vincent." In composition the painting is especially clever. Everything moves and contributes to a definite and breezy rhythm. Boats, figures on the shore, and great blowing trees all contribute, while brush and color strokes accentuate the brisk movement. Quite the opposite in feeling is "Woman on Couch" by Mr. Martin Friedman. This dry, hard rendering is peculiarly static, and lacks conviction of potential movement.

Comparing the reclining girl with the brisk landscape is an interesting experience, as it demonstrates that movement is either part of an artist's emotional equipment or it is not. Subject matter, whether animate or inanimate can be made to move if the painter so conceives it, but no matter how active it may be in reality, or how potentially active, as in the instance of the human figure, it remains immobile unless touched to life by emotional and technical discernment.

Even the technically well-handled "Morning Sunlight" by Mr. Aldro T. Hibbard is lifeless when compared with Mr. Beal's "Boat Landing, St. Vincent." "Barnyard" by Mr. Carl W. Peters and "Trees and Houses" by Mr. John M. Buckley, though strong in contrast, are mere statements of the country in snow time. Neither artist has felt strongly the movement of life dominating the scene.

Mr. Yarnall Abbott

In his study of roof rhythms electrified by a single accent of sunlight on a white house angle, Mr. Samuel F. Hershey gives a sense of life to "Concarneau," although the study is devoid of the human element. In "The Blue Quarry," with diminutive figures at the water hole in an amphitheatre whose sides are great masses of rock, Mr. Yarnall Abbott violates photographic verities in order to produce creative illusion. Movement, this time of figures, is the compositional keynote in "Haymakers," by Mr. Prescott M. M. Jones.

Feeling of another sort may be found in "Study for Head of St. Joseph," by Mr. Nicola D'Ascenzo. This canvas possesses a certain unworldly quality in the conception of the head, and a rich Italian flavor in the background. Pigments are deep and toned to red, green and brown.

In the watercolor medium artists often allow themselves freer expression. Some of the most telling bits are studies of European markets. One may note "Market Place, Naples" by Mr. Hoyland B. Bettinger and that same painter's "Unloading Oranges, Marseilles."

Etchings, drawings, designs and sculpture are also included in the exhibition which continues until September 15. The sculptors contributing are Messrs. Richard H. Recchia, Franz H. Denghausen, and Clyde C. Bathurst; while, among familiar names in the list of painters one may find Messrs. Charles P. and Emil A. Gruppe, Hal Ross Perrigard, Donald B. Barton, Maurice Compris, Antonio Cirino, W. Lester Stevens, Galen J. Perrett, Parker S. Perkins, and Anthony Thieme.

D. G.

TEACHERS PENALIZED

Twenty-eight Boston school-teachers, because they refused to obey an order that they contribute to the public welfare department, will have their salaries reduced in a special order to be passed by the school committee next Monday. More than 5400 teachers responded to the request rather than have their weekly pay reduced.

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BANKERS SHOW COUNTRY READY TO PUSH AHEAD

Say Liquidation Nearly Run Course and Ample Credit Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 13—An optimistic note in the discussion of economic recovery at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs was struck when Mr. Edmund Platt, vice-president of the Marine Midland Corporation and former vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board, asserted that the liquidation of the past three years has about run its course, that the big financial centers now have excess reserves, most of the larger banks are out of debt, and restricted credit is no longer a factor in the economic situation.

His statement carried added significance because of the conclusions of another prominent banker, Mr. Robert Warren of Case, Pomeroy & Co., that the hoarding movement which assumed such menacing proportions during the past year is based on "a world-wide delusion of a gold scarcity," whereas gold has never been so plentiful. In the United States alone, Mr. Warren estimated, there is now about $2,000,000,000 of hoarded gold.

"Every ounce of this would return to currency tomorrow if it could be assured either that it would be permitted to remain current, or exchanged for indubitably convertible paper," he declared.

On the problem of reducing the enormous burden of public and private debts contracted in the "boom" period to a level representing the present value of the dollar, the institute experts are sharply divided. The majority oppose deliberate inflation.

Same Old Clamor

"In spite of the obvious lessons of history," Mr. Warren said, "the depression has produced the usual clamor for monetary panaceas and the old demands of the greenbackers are repeated in pseudo-scientific lingo as 'reflation,' controlled-inflation, managed-expansion; sometimes it takes the form of demand for more credit, as if the burden of debt could be lightened by imposing more and heavier debts."

Mr. Platt thought that "no one thing has done much more harm in this depression than the persistence of the belief that by some manipulation of credit or currency the price level could be brought back to that of the 1926-1929 period."

He criticized the Goldsborough bill and the Patman soldiers' bonus bill, both of which would provide currency inflation, as unsound economically and declared that "the price level of 1921-1929 is gone past recovery."

Mr. Marcus Nadler, director of the Institute of International Finance and leader of the round table, believed that only deliberate inflation by act of Congress could force the nation off the gold standard now, and warned that "such a move would probably wreck the commercial, banking and insurance system of the country by weakening public confidence."

Must Get Prices

This was denied by Mr. M. C. Rorty of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and by Mr. Paul Mazur, partner in Lehman Brothers, investment banking company.

"It would be perhaps undesirable, but not a calamity, for the country to go off the gold standard," said Mr. Rorty. "The only way to relieve the burden of debt is to get prices back to 1929 levels, or nearly there."

Mr. Mazur attacked the Federal Reserve System as "obsolete the day it was born," charged that it took no action to curb the speculative orgy which preceded the 1930 crash, and criticized modern banking for emphasizing production and paying no attention to consumption.

Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, former Commissioner of Labor Statistics, asked Mr. Platt, as a former member of the Federal Reserve Board, the reason for recent large issues of $1000 and $10,000 bills.

Underworld Back to Cash Basis

Mr. Platt said these large denomination bills are often kept as cash reserves in banks, and by individuals who are hoarding their funds. Mr. Warren added the information that there was a large increase in the demand for such notes as a result of the Capone income tax investigation in Chicago and the Seabury investigation in New York. These investigations, he said, "have put the underworld back on a cash basis."

The need for reëducation of the unemployed to increase their future earning ability was stressed by speakers at the round table on unemployment. Dr. James Lawrence of the University of Minnesota declared that unemployment is not a mass problem to be solved by a general program, but "is a problem of individual capacities and individual adjustments."

A national council for vocational research to collect data on occupational trends, mechanization of industry and the like was suggested as part of a permanent program to meet the unemployment situation by Mr. Willard E. Parker, director of research of the Rochester Public Employment Center.

The apathy of the American voter was laid at the door of political leaders who neither analyze current problems nor suggest constructive remedies, by Miss Marguerite Wells, legislative chairman of the National League of Women Voters.

Events Leading to Overthrow of Spanish Monarchy Outlined

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12—That the Spanish Republic resulted from a situation not unlike that which faced Spain during the latter part of the fifteenth century was brought out by Prof. A. P. Whittaker, Cornell University, lecturing yesterday on Hispanic-American affairs at George Washington University here.

Spain in 1492, when Columbus discovered the West Indies, was overrun with poverty among the "lower class." And while great wealth existed for the nobility and those in the good graces of the King, the rank and file of the people, long overridden and desperate, might well have resorted to a revolution similar to that of 1931 had not the opening up of the Western World diverted their attention.

To this "new world" went many of the "down-trodden," although Spain's population at that time was only 6,000,000 persons. Wealth was there in plenty, freedom from oppression by the ruling class, also opportunities for adventure. In 1931, when King Alfonso was driven from the throne, no such opportunities fronted a dissatisfied people; Spain had long ceased to hold its possessions in the Western World.

Spanish "ups and downs" Professor Whittaker partially explained with the information that "the nation had been the crossroads for Europe since the year 500. With abundant seaports pointing toward European countries, Spain was essentially European. Possessed of Roman heritage, it modified its feudal system, passed from feudal anarchy to a strong central monarchy, carried along with European affairs, gained vast power, lost it, regained its position in a measure, and then, in 1808, found a Frenchman on its throne."

Spain is, and was in the fifteenth century, a European nation, he said, with the mass of the people Iberian. This race held the key position on the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, consequently taking a leading part in the affairs of the day.

The unification of the Spanish peninsula was the "aim of politics." This unification, he said, never had been accomplished. Portugal was added in 1580, but broke away in 1640. However, the centralization of royal power was highly successful. To achieve this result came: (1) The marriage of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. (2) The conquest of Granada, completing the expulsion of the Moors. (3) The encroachment upon the rights of the municipalities. (4) The establishment of the Inquisition. (5) The increase of legislation by royal decree (the Cortés).

What influence the economic background had upon Spain during the latter part of the fifteenth century, Professor Whittaker attributed to the strength of the merchant marine. It was not, he said, by mere accident that Spain found and colonized the West Indies, and later America. As early as 1380 Spanish fleets ravished the coasts of France and England. In fact, they ascended the Thames River. Spain was a sea power long before Columbus set sail on his voyage of discovery in 1492.

But with western discoveries there followed a decline in sea power. Not because of colonial possessions in the New World, but rather due to ill-advised engagements with foreign powers. In 1588 the Spanish fleet was defeated in the English Channel by the British, this was followed by unfortunate battles with the Dutch fleets culminating in an overwhelming defeat by the Dutch at the English Downes in 1639. This, for the moment, ended Spain's sea power. Eighty vessels and nearly 24,000 men were lost.

Troubles carried on when Charles II left the Spanish throne to the nephew of Louis XIV of France. Holland and England resented. War was declared, ending in 1713 with Spain opening the ports of the West Indies to none but British vessels.

Later, with the coming of Charles III, 1759-1788, far-reaching changes occurred. Although the King was but 43 years old and had spent most of his life in Italy. Professor Whittaker pointed out that he was an "enlightened monarch." Court intrigues became less frequent. Foreigners were removed from more important offices and their positions were given to the Spaniards.

The Jesuits were driven from the nation in 1767, colonial commerce was opened to all Spanish ports (hitherto it had been routed to Cadiz), the merchant marine was built up and the navy became the third largest in Europe.

Good fortune, however, was not to last. In 1788 King Charles passed on and a year later the French Revolution overthrew Spain's long established alliance with France, founded during the reign of Louis XIV of France. Spain attempted to form an alliance with England. French armies crossed the Pyrenees in 1795. To make matters worse the Spanish King deserted England and Spain joined its former ally, France, in a war against Great Britain. The Spanish Navy was destroyed, commerce was engulfed, and, in 1808, Napoleon placed his brother upon the Spanish throne.

BUENOS AIRES STRIKE ENDS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 13 (By U. P.)—The lengthy strike of employees of the Union Telephone Company was virtually ended Monday when the concern reinstated a large number of the strikers.

Everybody Was His Friend

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

ANSEL CLARK

Once Sold on Block as Slave, Negro Attained High Place

Portage (Wis.) Man, Citizen of Property, Former Marshal and Humane Officer, Respected by All, Solved Race Problem in His Own Community

By ZONA GALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portage, Wis.

A MAN who at 20 was sold on a block as a slave in the Memphis (Tenn.) slave market, has passed on here in his nineties, a citizen of property, former marshal, former humane officer. So far as his community was concerned, Ansel Clark had solved the race problem.

No one knew exactly how old he was—he did not know himself. His only way of computing his age was to recall the days when, in the cotton fields of Mississippi, he stood among the slaves of his owner's plantation, lined up by the overseer to receive a drink of something alcoholic, and overheard the overseer's daughter say, "Ansel can't have any. He's a minor." As Ansel's 90 and more years went by, he never knew what day of the year was his birthday.

Taken to Tennessee and sold, he never was to see or hear of his family again; and when the Civil War broke out, he worked throwing up earthworks, from plantation to plantation, along the Mississippi from Greenville to Natchez. At Vicksburg he became a nurse, and nursed back to health a young Wisconsin lieutenant named Mix, who brought Ansel with him to Wisconsin, in the second year of the war. Then Ansel became servant and driver for two families in Portage—Judge Clarke and Mr. W. W. Corning, who lived in two of the large places of the town. Long after these families had been broken up, Ansel came to own the substantial pillared Corning home, to which he had come as servant, and he let it to a well-known family, reserving for himself one room.

He moved about the streets, a figure of dignity and reserve. When he was made marshal, there was not an offender who was not subject to Ansel's benign and stern authority. As constable his own bearing and presence and a certain power of silence were enough to uphold the law. Made humane officer, he was relentless with those who showed cruelty to animals, all of which he loved, and with whose lot he sympathized and whose suffering he never overlooked. And always he carried his point.

There was in Portage in those days an old steam "Sillsby" fire engine, and as a member of the volunteer fire department, Ansel was again felt by sheer force of a unique and powerful presence. He joined the National Guard unit at Portage, and the first time that he went into camp, he showed a skill in cookery which became a byword, and every year he was "boss of the mess." Not cook alone—there was something about Ansel that was not servant. No one failed to recognize this. There was about him nothing of "Uncle Tom." He was a person, and if the memories of his youth moved with him when he moved, a familiar figure about the streets, there went with him too an unconscious inheritance from far days when his race went in its own dignity and knew nothing of bondage. Living a life whose peculiar loneliness was greater than that of any other in the community, yet his gravity, his reserve, his uprightness, his personality made him his secure place.

Everyone was his friend. When in his eighties, he was ill, everyone took him gifts. The members of the two families whom he had served never forgot him, often came to Portage to see him, attended him in his last illness. Ansel had lived a triumphant life. Without question, something of the vast presence of the dark free races of the earth who were here before their Nordic brothers—something of that energy and dignity, dwelt in the man, down his 90 years.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Mary E. Weston, Portland, Maine.
Miss Florence F. Gross, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Ida Zoe Burr Snyder, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. Glennie D. Kelley, Campello, Mass.
Edward Brooks Jr., Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. H. R. Hitchcock, Providence, R. I.
Ruth Williams, Waverly, Kan.
Marie Englis, Eureka, Ill.
Helen Du Bois, Peabody, Kan.
Helen Watt, Ellsworth, Kan.
Mrs. H. E. Stockbridge, Rochester, N. Y.
H. E. Stockbridge, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary B. Miller, Union, N. J.
Mrs. F. H. Dame, Detroit, Mich.
F. H. Dame, Detroit, Mich.
H. R. Hitchcock, Providence, R. I.

Curtailment Urged In Teacher Costs

Closing of several Massachusetts normal schools was recommended today by Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford as a means of reducing the cost of the state's government. Speaking at a conference in the State House called by the legislative committee on public expenditures, at which representatives from many cities and towns east of Worcester gathered to present their plans for greater economy, Mr. Ashley said the State is already suffering from an overproduction of teachers.

"Hundreds of school teachers in Massachusetts are out of work," he continued, "and we have nine normal schools. Two or three can supply all the teachers the State will need for some time." He did not recommend discountinuance of any other kind of state educational institutions. He felt that Massachusetts should operate vocational schools, textile institutions and similar places of learning which are helpful to young people.

Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn, proposed that the cities render monthly bills for money expended for the benefit of the state. At the present time, bills are rendered annually and sometimes are not collected for another year. He criticized the Legislature for passing the old age assistance law with a preamble stating that the burden of upkeep should not fall on real estate and then manipulating the law so that the cost actually did fall on real estate.

Camp Fire Girls Compete In Home Beautiful Contest

Prizes Totaling $1000 Given at Grand Rapids by Furniture Trade—Rooms Set Up in Stores and Homes in Many States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 13—In a nation-wide home beautiful contest participated in by more than 250,000 Camp Fire Girls, the Grand Rapids Furniture Association this week awarded prizes totaling $1000 to groups decorating the best rooms and to individual girls who showed the most comprehensive knowledge of home decorating.

The first prize of $75 for individual work went to Hazel Bartlett Grimm of Detroit, Mich., for her thesis on the intricate and lovely furnishings of the three French Louises. Her book was handsomely bound in silk moire and suede and illustrated with her own drawings. Margaret Cartan of Fort Worth, Tex., who wrote and illustrated a book on eight periods of furniture, won the second award of $50.

A living room decorated in federal American style by a group of Camp Fire Girls in Lincoln, Neb., won first place in the room decorating contest. A Spanish room won second for an Oakland, Calif., group. Many smaller prizes were awarded also.

Furnishing of the home, including the study of period design, material decoration and all that has a place in home beautifying was chosen for this year's annual Camp Fire Girls project. The Grand Rapids Furniture Association's education department guided this huge class in home study. A textbook was prepared and the girls were free to consult with the department. Furniture and department stores in most cities placed their decorating departments at the disposal of the girls, and allowed them to choose furnishings for their specimen rooms.

The rooms were set up in stores, in model houses, in Camp Fire rooms, school rooms, etc., all over the country. Photographs of the arrangements were taken and mounted on posters with samples of the draperies, upholstery, wall papers and rugs. These posters, together with the "count books" prepared by individual girls, are on display in one of the exhibition buildings at the Furniture Show here.

Mr. Clarence S. Dexter, president of the exposition, who presented the project to the national council of the Camp Fire Girls said: "It has inspired a keener and more constructive desire to know and understand correct furniture than any single undertaking that ever has been launched by or in the industry. The most gratifying phase of the Camp Fire Girls study is that the importance of home beautification and the knowledge of what constitutes a beautiful and livable home has reached these girls in their most impressionable years.

"It is doubtful," he added, "if there is one girl among the many thousands who have had this opportunity to study interior decoration who will not want a home that is correct and livable from established standards of home beautification."

Judges in the contest were Mr. Edgar Somes, director of the David Kendall Memorial School; Mr. Ralph Windoes, authority on interior decoration; Miss Marta Sironen, editor of Everygirls, the Camp Fire Girls' magazine; Mr. Ralph Widdicomb, and Mr. A. P. Johnson, publisher and educational director of the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition Association.

CHAPLIN ASKS RECOUNT

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin, who made his money by making people laugh, fails to see anything funny in the county tax assessor's office announcement he is the film colony's richest man as measured in terms of taxable property. The film comedian has asked for a recount, claiming his taxable property, set by the assessor at $6,687,570, is a bit excessive. He claims his securities now have a value of but $1,657,316.

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Were $2.00 Now 1.29
4 for $5.00
BLACKSTONE MADRAS—Neckband styles. 2 collars to match. 1.45
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

U. S. STRONGEST IN SHORT RUNS

Finland Expected to Be Strongest Rival at the Olympic Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 13—According to the performances reported, the United States should again win the most places in the track and field championships at the Olympic Games. Finland is likely to be the next strongest, while Japan expects to surprise the world with a team much stronger and better balanced than ever before.

On the track, especially in the dashes and middle-distance runs, American athletes should make their best showing. In both the 100 and 200-meter dashes, R. H. Metcalfe of the United States has made the best time—10.2s. in the century and 21s. in the double century. Both are claimed as world's records, though Helmut Kornig of Germany has been credited with similar time in the latter race.

The dashes are to be crowded, as more near-record performers have been produced in these events than in any others on the program. Even China has a candidate, Liu Chang-chun, who is credited with 10.4s for the century, bettering the Olympic record. Great Britain sends F. P. Reid; Canada the title defender in both dashes, Percy Williams; Germany, Arthur Jonath in addition to Kornig; Belgium, P. Brochart; Holland, M. Van de Berge; Argentina, Juan Pina; British India, R. A. Vernieux; South Africa, W. B. Legg and J. Joubert; Mexico, Fernando Ortiz; Italy, R. Maregatti, and Brazil, J. X. de Alemida.

United States Dash Men

The United States has a dash flock which, on the times reported, might make a clean sweep against the invaders, if more than three men were allowed a nation. This flock will be reduced at the tryouts this week-end in Los Angeles. Those who have qualified for the tryouts include T. E. Tolan, F. C. Wyckoff, R. A. Keisel, C. O. Bracey, Emmet Toppino, J. A. Johnson and James Owen, all of whom are in world's record-breaking class in both dashes.

In the 400-meter dash, again the United States looks very strong, though R. J. Barbuti, the Olympic champion, is not among the defenders. B. B. Eastman has recorded the best time, and V. E. Williams is right with him, as well as John McCarthy, William A. Carr, Karl D. Warner and James Gordon. They will get the keenest competition from G. L. Rampling of England, G. A. Golding of Australia, Laszlo Barsi of Hungary, G. Carilini of Italy, John Ball of Canada, Marcel Moulines of France and Domingos Puglisi of Brazil. Eastman's best time of 46.4s is nearly a second better than the Olympic record.

Eastman looks best also in the 800-meter run with a performance of 1m. 50s. D. G. A. Lowe of Great Britain, twice champion at the Olympics, is not defending, but his country will be represented by Thomas Hampson and two other very fast men. A number of the 400-meter contenders will double in this event. Other leading prospects are Philip Edwards of Canada, H. E. Larva of Finland, Sera Martin of France, Hjalmar Johannesen of Norway, Dr. Otto H. Peltzer of Germany, and Yo Hsi-hui of China.

Some of the many American candidates for this 800-meter event are D. A. Letts, E. B. Genung, G. H. Bullwinkle, N. P. Hallowell Jr. and C. C. Hornbostel.

Finns in Longer Runs

As the longer running events come up, Finland begins to take a dominant position in the prospects. Several Finnish stars are listed for two or more races, and are first-place possibilities in each. H. E. Larva is to defend the title at 1500 meters, supported by Lauri Lehtinen, Eino Purje and Volmari Iso-Hollo—all veterans and top-notch Olympic performers. The United States should provide the most competition at this distance. Lauri and Lehtinen have done the 1500 meters in 3m. 52s., but G. V. Cunningham of the United States has bettered this with 3m. 51.1s., and Gene Venzke has done 3m. 52.6s. Other fast men at this distance in the United States are H. A. Brocksmith, Hallowell, G. W. Lermond and J. R. Mangan. Other countries have nominated Gulzar Ahmed, India; R. H. Thomas, Great Britain; Phillip Coenjaerts, Belgium; L. Beccali, Italy; J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand; J. Kellar and Martin, France; A. J. Hillhouse and W. E. Barwick, Australia, and Leopoldo Ledesma, Argentina.

Some of the foregoing will be seen again in the 5000-meter run, in which it is not definitely known whether Willie Ritola, the 1928 champion, will defend for Finland. Lassi Virtanen and Paavo L. Nurmi, the 1924 champion, if allowed to run, will be supported by Lehtinen and Iso-Hollo. Ritola's winning time was 14m. 38s.; which has been undercut by many aspirants. Some leading candidates are J. P. McCluskey, Brocksmith, P. E. Rekers and C. R. Shugert of the United States, Lippi of Italy, Hillhouse of Australia, Rouchard of France and Valentin Gonzalez of Mexico.

Still hopeful of being made eligible, Nurmi is with the Finnish team to defend the 10,000-meter run, for which he holds the Olympic title and the world's record of 30m. 6.2s. Ritola, Iso-Hollo and Virtanen are leaders in this event also. Argentina has two stars in this distance event, Juan Carlos Zabala and Jose Ribas. Other prospects are Juan Morales of Mexico, credited with 30m. 38.6s., Alarcon of Chile, J. Linsen of Belgium, and Louis Gregory and William Zepp of the United States. Brocksmith may compete for the United States in this race.

Japan Is Formidable

Japan is again to make a formidable bid for the Marathon title, in which El Ouafi of France, the Algerian, is not to defend. The Japanese are sending Onabi Kin, Talha Kwun, Kanematzu Yamada, Seiji Takahashi, Tanji Yahagi and Seiichiro Tsuda for the Marathon. Finland nominated Nurmi, who has a remarkable time of 2h. 22m. 3.8s. for 25 miles, a mile and a few yards short of the Olympic distance. Yahagi has been credited with 2h. 31m. 31s., for the full 26 miles 385 yards, more than a second better than Ouafi's winning time. Paul de Bruyn of Germany and Zabala of the Argentine, are other leading candidates, along with William Agee, J. P. Henigan, Albert R. Michelson and Hans Oldag of the United States, Bageot of France, Armas Toivonen of Finland and D. McLeod Wright and Samuel Ferris of Great Britain.

T. A. Loukola of Finland is not expected to defend the 3000-meter steeplechase title. His time of 9m. 21.8s., the Olympic record, was recently improved by Harold Manning of the United States with 9m. 20.1s. Lehtinen and Iso-Hollo of Finland should make a good showing in this event, as well as Vigneron of France and Lieut. G. W. Lermond and J. P. McCluskey of the United States.

A big entry is anticipated in the 50,000-meter walk, added to the program this year. Ugo Frigerio of Italy is the walk champion, winning the 10,000-meter race at two Olympics, the event being dropped after 1924. Italy has another leader in Arman Do Valente, while Latvia nominates Janis Dahlins; France, Quintrick; England, A. W. Green; New Zealand, Garrett Cabat; Switzerland, A. Schwab, and Canada, Harry Cieman. The leading American aspirants are Mack Weiss, Harry Hinkle, H. L. Clark, William Chisholm and Ernest Crosby.

AUSTRALIANS WIN AGAIN

OTTAWA, Ont., July 13 (Canadian Press)—Scoring 369 runs for the loss of 7 wickets, the touring Australian cricketers easily defeated a team from the Ottawa Valley Cricket Council in their second one-day match here yesterday. The Ottawa players were able to make only 83 runs with 18 men batting. Don Bradman, Australian batting ace, scored 114 runs and Q. F. Kippax had 14, not out.

SEVEN SEEDED PLAYERS WIN

Murphy of Utica Defeated in First Upset at the Longwood C. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 13—Seven of the seeded players in the historic Longwood Bowl tennis tournament reached the last eight yesterday on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. Elbert R. Lewis, unseeded, a graduate this year of the University of California at Los Angeles, caused the first upset of the tourney to be recorded on the second day of play when he defeated Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., former Harvard student who was seeded No. 5, in the second round of play early yesterday, 8—6, 6—4. Lewis advanced with the rest of the field yesterday afternoon when he won his third-round match from Huntington Hartford of Newport, R. I., 6—3, 6—1, 6—3. Murphy lost the first set to Lewis when he failed to hold his own service for the first time in the thirteenth game.

All of the seeded players were extended in some measure yesterday, some being forced to play extra sets while others, with the exception of Keith Gledhill of Los Angeles, the No. 1 seeded, were held to extra games. Gledhill played a local player, A. T. Turner of Newton, dropping four games in the first set, one in the second, and four in the third. Jacob H. Hess Jr., of Fort Worth, Texas, and the Rice Institute at Houston, seeded No. 8, had a real battle on his hands when he faced Henry Culley of Los Angeles. It took 69 games to determine the winner, Hess winning at 3—6, 9—11, 8—6, 8—6, 7—5.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City, seeded No. 3, lost the second and third sets of his match with Joseph Leo Coughlin of Los Angeles, but, with the first set won at 6—4, held his own in the fourth and fifth to enter the quarterfinals.

Jack P. Tidball of Hollywood defeated another Californian, Keith Werner, of Los Angeles, after losing the third set. The scores were 9—7, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., former Fordham College star, found a stubborn opponent in Ray Palmer of New York. Palmer won the first two sets at 6—2, 7—5. From then on McCauliff dropped only two games, one each in the fourth and fifth sets.

R. Berkeley Bell of New York, former Texan, beat Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., and the University of Texas, on the court directly in front of the clubhouse, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3. David N. Jones of New York, sixth seeded contestant, defeated Sam A. Fitch of New York, another former Texan, 7—5, 6—0, 6—4.

Play took place in the first and second round of doubles yesterday. No upsets were recorded.

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT—SINGLES—Second Round

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 8—6, 6—4.

Third Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.
Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, defeated A. T. Turner, Newton, Mass., 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.
David N. Jones, New York, defeated Sam A. Fitch, New York, 7—5, 6—0, 6—4.
Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Huntington Hartford, Newport, R. I., 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.
Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Ray Palmer, New York, 2—6, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.
Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 9—7, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.
Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Joseph Leo Coughlin, Los Angeles, 6—4, 3—6, 7—9, 6—0, 6—3.
Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Henry Culley, Los Angeles, 3—6, 9—11, 8—6, 8—6, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

M. T. Hill and A. T. Turner defeated Sam A. Fitch and Henry Holden, 6—4, 6—0.
Carlos Aranha and Huntington Hartford defeated Edward Lavallee and A. G. Norris, 6—3, 6—0.
Lexington Brewer and Tolcott M. Banks Jr. defeated H. B. Shaw and Roberts Tunis, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.
Lew and Ray Palmer defeated Ricardo Pernambuco and Humberto Costa, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.
Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. C. Baggs defeated N. Drake and McIntire, 8—6, 6—3.
C. H. Nannes and L. Straus defeated Thomas E. Jansen and Karl S. Pfaffmann, 6—2, 6—4.
Richard T. Murphy and Norcross Tilney defeated E. McKnight and William Bragaw, 8—6, 6—4.
Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin defeated Austin D'Arcy and P. R. Spencer, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round

J. Adams and F. Ray defeated L. W. Tiers and W. Smith, 6—4, 6—4.
W. F. Morton and D. P. Robinson defeated W. E. Arensberg and W. C. Thompson, 3—6, 10—8, 6—1.
Arnold Jones and David N. Jones defeated S. Crowell and Paul Guilford, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.
C. Young and W. L. Taliaferro defeated T. B. Plimpton and Kamer, 7—5, 7—5.
Hill and Turner beat Aranha and Hartford, 6—1, 6—4.
Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis defeated J. Morss and Alexander Persons, 6—0, 6—2.
W. K. Porter and Peter Blanchard defeated Sperry and Wyeth, 6—4, 6—3.
R. L. and R. Buck defeated J. M. Dray and Higgins, 6—4, 6—3.
Nannes and Straus defeated Murphy and Tilney, 6—0, 1—6, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell and W. F. Coen Jr. defeated John S. Nicholl and Josiah Wheelwright, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.
Martin Buxby and Hal Surface defeated C. H. Schwienhardt and Jerome Flaherty, 6—3, 6—2.
Henry Culley and Keith Werner defeated A. W. and W. S. Ingalls, 6—2, 6—2.
Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff and Jacob H. Hess Jr. defeated H. R. Guild and C. G. Caner, 8—6, 6—3.

Favorites Win In The First Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 13—All of the favorites came through their first-round matches in the Griswold Trophy golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club yesterday and Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, one of the four players with two victories on the present trophy, was the only one who had serious competition. She met Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, also of the Merion Cricket Club, and won by 1 up. She led by 1 up at the end of the outward nine, but Mrs. Barlow drew even at the fifteenth. Mrs. Hurd won the next hole with a birdie 3 and held that margin to the end.

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, winner of the qualifying round gold medal, easily defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler of the Merion Cricket Club, 5 and 4. Mrs. Vare played nice golf, going out in 41.

Miss Edith Quier of the Berkshire Country Club showed some of her best golf in defeating Mrs. E. E. Wetherill of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 6 and 4. Miss Quier did the first nine in 41.

Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, the present holder of the trophy, advanced easily with a 6 and 4 victory over Helen Coffey of the Nassau Golf Club. The summary:

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Merion Cricket Club, 5 and 4.
Carol W. Smith, Hartford Golf Club, defeated Helen Bennett, Sequin Country Club, 1 up.
Edith Quier, Berkshire Country Club, defeated Mrs. E. E. Wetherill, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, 6 and 4.
Lucille Parsons, Shenecossett Country Club, defeated Mrs. Charles H. Downey, Country Club of Springfield, 1 up.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Roland H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, 1 up.
Louise Heineman, Quaker Ridge Golf Club, defeated Esther Dunn, Brooklawn Country Club, 1 up (20 holes).
Mrs. Frederick Davis, Massasoit Golf Club, defeated Mrs. A. U. Rodney, Quaker Ridge Golf Club, 2 and 1.
Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn Country Club, defeated Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn Country Club, 2 and 1.
Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, defeated Helen Coffey, Nassau Golf Club, 6 and 4.
Jean Bauer, Ledgemont, defeated May L. Congdon, Shenecossett Country Club, 2 up.
Kathryn Bragaw, Essex Country Club, defeated Mrs. Louise DeK. Phelps, Misquamicut Golf Club, 4 and 3.
Helen M. Downey, Country Club of Springfield, defeated Doris Bryant, Brooklawn Country Club, 1 up (21 holes).
Bernice Wall, Oshkosh Country Club, defeated Mrs. C. A. Slosson, Greenwich Country Club, 2 and 1.
Mrs. J. C. Prizer, Essex County Country Club, defeated Mrs. Clarence T. Voss, Rip Van Winkle Club, 4 and 3.
Katherine Kenney, Hartford Country Club, defeated Mrs. Joyce Bushel, Salisbury Country Club, 2 and 1.
Grace Hamilton, Farmington, Country Club of Farmington, defeated Helen Hackney, Agawam Hunt Club, 5 and 4.

FRENCH OLYMPIC TEAM LANDS

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The Tricolor waved on high over New York's waters yesterday as 43 athletes of France, headed by vigorous little Sera Martin and long-legged Jean Keller, sailed into the spotlight that has been shining for days on invading Olympic athletes. Excited and thrilled by another loud reception, the French competitors, with 25 officials to take care of them, arrived on the liner Lafayette, and promptly bustled off into the city for a continual round of workouts and recreation that will fill their time before they leave for Los Angeles tomorrow by way of Washington and a White House reception. Ten teams made up the delegation, consisting of track and field, rowing, boxing, cycling, fencing, equestrian, weight-lifting, wrestling, swimming and yachting. Natty in gray slack flannel suits and blue berets, the official Olympic uniform of the French team, most of the youngsters, on their first trip to America, stared and pointed.

THREE DELEGATIONS SAIL

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—The British, Belgian and Hungarian Olympic teams sailed today on the Empress of Britain for Quebec and the Xth Olympic Games at Los Angeles. They are due at Quebec July 18 from where they will proceed to Toronto for a few days of practice, then on to Los Angeles via Chicago. Lord David Burghley, Olympic 400-meter hurdle champion, headed the British delegation which included G. L. Rambling, chief foreign threat of Ben B. Eastman and W. A. Carr in the 400-meter run; T. Hampson, crack half-miler, and three other Empire track and field champions.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	44	31	.587
Chicago	43	35	.551
Boston	42	38	.525
St. Louis	39	39	.500
Philadelphia	40	44	.476
Brooklyn	38	42	.475
New York	34	41	.453
Cincinnati	39	49	.443

RESULTS JULY 12

Pittsburgh 8, Brooklyn 7. (12 innings.)
Chicago 4, Boston 3.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.

JURADO AND HAGEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 13—Jose Jurado, champion of Argentina, and Walter C. Hagen, Western open champion, defeated Alec Briggs, local professional, and John Bernardi of the Charles River Country Club, in an 18-hole exhibition match here, yesterday, 6 and 5. Jurado had a card of 69 while Hagen turned in a 74.

Athletes Tapering For Team Tryouts

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 13 (AP)—America's great array of track and field talent, assembled here for the final Olympic trials, took it easy today, its training virtually completed for the contests Friday and Saturday which will determine the make-up of the nation's team. Lawson Robertson, head Olympic coach, told the athletes they needed rest.

With the powerful New York Athletic Club team here, the competing field has been completed, with two notable exceptions, the University of Southern California and the Los Angeles Athletic Club aggregations These two squads are expected to arrive the eve of the trials.

Many Out Practicing

Athletes were on field and track yesterday in greater profusion than performers at a three-ringed circus. One after another gave demonstrations that presaged the tumbling of records.

Apparently bothered not at all by the long trip across the country, George Spitz, New York Athletic Club's star high jumper, cleared the bar at 6ft. 8in.

Leo J. Sexton, another New York stalwart, tossed the 16-pound shot around 52 feet with seeming ease and made one heave of about 53 feet

A stellar group of hurdlers attracted the fans. Those who went through their paces included Percy M. Beard, N. Y. A. C.; George A. Saling, Iowa; Jack A. C. Keller and John D. Black, Ohio State; Lee H. Sentman Jr., Illinois A. C.; Eugene E. Record, Harvard and Alexander Reidell, Columbia.

Two Tapering Off

William A. Carr, Pennsylvania, and Ben B. Eastman, Stanford, leading 400-meter contestants, confined their activities to tapering off practice, but Reginald F. Bowen, N. Y. A. C.; Karl D. W. Warner, Yale and Arnold G. Adams, Bates, engaged in heavy training. Bowen covered the 220 yards in under 22 seconds, although his exact time was not disclosed.

Joseph R. Mangan, Cornell's bid for a place in the 1500 meters, turned three quarters of a mile in 3m. 7s.

Interest in the sprinters centered in Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette's star, T. E. Tolan Jr., Michigan; George I. Simpson, Ohio State; Emmet Toppino, Loyola of New Orleans; R. F. Hardy, Cornell and Jimmy Johnson, Illinois Normal, also were on the track.

STELLA M. WALSH TO REPRESENT POLAND

CLEVELAND, July 13 (AP)—Good jobs don't grow on bushes these days—and so, Stella M. Walsh, world's champion woman sprinter, will race for Poland instead of the United States in the coming Olympics at Los Angeles.

The Cleveland girl, holder of half a dozen cinder path records, late yesterday accepted an offer of a position in the Polish consulate in New York City, and simultaneously announced her Olympics efforts will be under the colors of Poland, her native land. In making this decision, Miss Walsh definitely abandoned a previously made application for American citizenship. Until recently she intended to race for the United States, but became undecided when she lost her job with the New York Central Railroad.

Member of a large family, Miss Walsh then let it be known that bread and butter was the main issue of her coming campaign.

Mayor Ray T. Miller of Cleveland offered her a job in the city's recreation department, contingent upon acceptance of citizenship and membership on the United States Olympic team.

However, Olympics officials telegraphed Miss Walsh that "physical education work" would make her ineligible, and so the bid of the Polish consulate became the better of the two.

Within the next few days, Miss Walsh will go to New York to join the Polish team, and to accompany it to Los Angeles. She will enter the discus throw, the 100-meter dash and the 400-meter relay.

MISS BRIGHT WINS MEDAL

BUFFALO, July 13 (AP)—Honor Bright of the Niagara Falls Country Club won the medal yesterday in the qualifying round of the eleventh annual championship tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Western New York. Miss Bright turned in a card of 42—42—84 for the 18 holes.

Proposal to Lengthen Open Golf Play to Four-Day Affair

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The United States Golf Association has under consideration a proposal that the national open championship, which has been run on a three-day basis since 1898 with the final two rounds on the last day, be lengthened to four days.

The proposal was made to H. H. Ramsay, president of the United States Golf Association, by Charles W. Hall of Birmingham, Ala., president of the Professional Golfers' Association. Ramsay has not yet had an opportunity to lay the suggestion before the executive committee, which will not meet again until just before the amateur championship at Baltimore in September.

Ramsay could not be reached for comment yesterday and other members of the executive committee, including Prescott S. Bush, secretary, declined to comment as it had not been presented to them officially.

Precedent and tradition are on the side of the present plan, which was copied from the British open, run on a three-day basis since 1892. Other important medal play tournaments, such as the Canadian open and the western open, also crowd the two final rounds into one day.

Mary Greef Wins A Close Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 13—Five of the eight seeded players in the Longwood Cricket Club's annual invitational tournament for women tennis players, held during Longwood Bowl week, reached the round of eight, while the other three were eliminated as the result of play today on the grass courts here.

The No. 2 seeded player, Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham, Mass., Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., No. 7, and Ann Page of Wayne, Penna., No. 8, were all defeated this morning, while Mary Greef of Kansas City, topseeded, was twice within a point of being defeated by Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, who was unseeded.

Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge unseeded, won her match from Miss Ceurvorst after losing the first set, and Mrs. Painter was only able to win the second set of her contest with Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, No. 5, won from a Philadelphian, Alison Harrison, 6—3, 7—5, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, also from Philidelphia, took the measure of Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., 6—3, 6—3, and Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., dropped four games in the second set in defeating Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Chestnut Hill.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., sixth seeded player, was the other winner of the day, defeating Mrs. William Endicott of Brookline, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Greef, ranked No. 5 nationally, had a tussle with the second best of the Palfrey girls, Mianne, who is ranked No. 16 in the United States. After leading at 4—1 in the first set and eventually winning at 6—4, Miss Palfrey forced the second set to extra games and was twice within a point of victory. Five of the 10 games in the third and deciding set went to deuce, Miss Greef winning four of them. Miss Palfrey was playing to Miss Greef's backhand whenever possible, but without much success. Service in the third set went in order until the third game when Miss Greef broke through after deuce had been called four times. The match took 1 hour and 45 minutes of play.

The point score of the deciding set follows:

THIRD SET

Mary Greef .....1 4 9 8 5 2 5 4 1 4—41—6
Mianne Palfrey..4 0 7 4 3 4 3 6 4 1—36—4

The summary:

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Singles—Second Round

Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, defeated Helen Jones, Swampscott, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.
Mrs. William Endicott, Brookline, Mass., defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated May Claire Cottman, Baltimore, Md., 6—1, 6—0.
Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Dorance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.
Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Alison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—3, 7—5.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch, New York, defeated Ann Page, Wayne, Penna., 6—4, 6—2.
Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, Dedham, Mass., 6—3, 2—6, 6—0.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—0, 6—4.
Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.
Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—2.
Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 4—6, 6—4, 6—6.

Canadians Capture Valued Rajah Cup

By the Canadian Press

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 13—The Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup, one of the two historic and highly valued team trophies of the National Rifle Association, was captured for Canada yesterday by a team of eight picked marksmen.

Led by Lieut. Desmond Burke of Ottawa, the Canadian team scored a total of 1123 points. England's team, defending the trophy, scored 1102. Jersey had 1079, Guernsey 1077 and India 1070.

Lieutenant Burke scored a total of 146 out of a possible 150. Lieut. R. A. Sweet of Hamilton had 144; Lieut. G. E. Matchett Hamilton, 142; C. S. M. Burton, Calgary, 139; Captain Houlden, Sherbrooke, 138; Sergeant Parnell, Verdun, Que., 138; C. S. M. Rusk, Ottawa, 139, and the veteran C. S. M. Emslie, Toronto, 137.

The match was fired at three distances—300, 500 and 600 yards. The Canadians went into the lead from the start and increased it as the shooting progressed. Canada led by 10 points at the first distance, 19 points at the second and 21 at the finish.

It was the fourteenth victory for Canada since the cup was first offered in 1871 by the Rajah of Kolapore. The Canadians had taken it the second year it was offered. They lost it to England in 1930, and last year failed to recapture it by only four points. Their victory yesterday was cheered more heartily by England's great eight than by anyone else.

In addition to the historic cup, the Canadian team won the special "colonial prize" of $250 offered by the National Rifle Association to the team, exclusive of England, having the highest score.

ELDRED WINS STATE TITLE

PITTSBURGH, July 13 (AP)—Bronzed Vincent Eldred, Highland Country Club professional, yesterday brought the Pennsylvania State open golf championship back to Pittsburgh. Eldred won the title with a total of 306, three shots better than Loeffler, home club entry, after a day of battling over the 72-hole route at the rolling Oakmont Country Club course. Big Ed Dudley, former western pro champion and two-time winner of the state crown, finished five strokes back of Eldred. Felix Serafin, the defending champion from Scranton, "blew" on the last round for an 85, to wind up the two-day campaign with 317.

Sands Point And U. S. Army in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., July 13—The June high-goal polo tournaments of the Meadow Brook Club were brought up to the final match yesterday, when the two semifinal matches in the handicap division, for the Meadow Brook Club cups, resulted in victories for the United States Army team over Shelburne, and of Sands Point over Templeton. The winners will meet tomorrow in the final, and then the whole crowd will move down to Rumson, N. J., where the national junior championships begin on Saturday.

The Army team, yielding a handicap of two goals at the start, was swept off its feet in the first chukker, when Shelburne scored five goals. But the soldiers came back with a high class attack and a perfect defense, and holding the opposition scoreless for the next three chukkers, came to half time on even terms, 7 to 7. Then, after each had scored a pair of goals in the fifth, the winners took the lead and finished with a score of 13 to 10 for Shelburne. This game was played on Whitney Field, which adjoins the Army polo headquarters at Mitchel Field. The summary:

Pos.	U. S. ARMY	SHELBURNE
No. 1	Lieut. J. N. McFarland	F. S. Allen
No. 2	Lieut. McDowell Jones	G. S. Smith
No. 3	Lieut. G. A. Read Jr.	J. W. Webb
Back	Maj. C. C. Smith	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.

Score—U. S. Army 13, Shelburne 10. Goals—McFarland 5, Jones 5, Read 2, Smith for Army; Strawbridge 3, Allen 2, Smith 2, handicap 2, Webb for Shelburne. Referee—W. H. Gaylard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

F. W. C. Guest, returned to play for Templeton in the other game on Cochran Field, but Earle A. S. Hopping, aided and supported by his father, Earle W. Hopping, proved too well equipped for the opposition, and a final chukker with this pair at their best, gave Sands Point victory at 13 to 11. Up to that time the game had been a seesaw, with Sands Point aided at the start by a goal handicap. The summary:

Pos.	SANDS POINT	TEMPLETON
No. 1	W. A. Harriman	C. T. Hill
No. 2	E. A. S. Hopping	M. G. Phipps
No. 3	E. W. Hopping	F. W. C. Guest
Back	Thomas Ewing Jr.	R. R. Guest

Score—Sands Point 13, Templeton 11. Goals—E. W. Hopping 6, E. A. S. Hopping 4, Harriman, Ewing, handicap for Sands Point; F. W. C. Guest 6, R. Guest 2, Phipps 2, Hill for Templeton. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

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MEXICO'S RAIL PROBLEMS ARE SEMINAR TOPIC

National Lines President Describes Issues That Confront Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 13—Problems which are confronting railway lines in Mexico were brought out yesterday at the seminar in Mexico by Señor Javier Sanchez Mejorada, executive president of the National Railways of Mexico and former Secretary of Communications. His topic was "Railroads."

This was the first full-day session of the seminar since the body returned from Cuernavaca last Saturday and the meetings were held in the "Teatro de Orientacion" adjoining one of the two patios of the Ministry of Public Education which has been loaned to the seminar.

The theater and patios are of exceptional interest, as they have a series of magnificent murals, done by Diego Rivera Jean Charlot and A. de la Cueva. The proscenium of the theater is a gigantic wood carving, closely following the motif of murals done by Rivera. In this setting the seminar will hold its future meetings next two weeks.

By American Engineers

In his address Señor Mejorada pointed out that the first railroad was built by American engineers to connect Vera Cruz and Mexico City and was completed in the eighties but in the face of official disapproval as "the ghost of the Texas war still lingered in the minds of our statesmen and there were people who openly stood for a policy of isolation of Mexico from the United States" and the slogan "between the United States and Mexico, the desert" condensed that sentiment.

"Investments of American capital in Mexico," Señor Mejorada stated, "were considered as a menace to the sovereignty of the country and proposals of American promoters and investors to build railroads from the scanty populated frontier zone to the thickly settled lands of the high plateau were not accepted."

However, with the passage of time, he said, this animosity disappeared and concessions were granted to American investors to construct the Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City railroad. The late eighties, he continued, saw railroad construction in Mexico at its height and competition bringing about unnecessary duplication of lines.

Brink of Disaster

The dawn of the twentieth century disclosed that "competition, overcapitalization, adverse money exchange, lack of planning before construction, poor location of many lines, all contributed to create a very difficult financial situation that brought railway companies to the brink of disaster."

In 1906 the Mexican Congress granted the Chief Executive power to merge certain lines, placing them under a central government control, he said. Under the new policy privately owned railroads were absorbed and the construction of competing lines stopped, and 1908 saw the final consolidation of lines bringing the situation to approximately the present status of the national railways.

Starting with approximately 500 kilometers of railroads in 1873, lines were branched out until 1915 saw about 20,000 kilometers in operation, Señor Mejorada said.

Turning to the present problems confronting the government-owned railroad, its president said that "Retrenchment in expenses and improvement of methods have brought about technical unemployment that, added to the slump in business, has heaped suffering on the laboring classes.

"Increasing rates of service is out of the question," he continued. "The reduction of salaries resorted to in foreign railways to balance their budgets has been avoided to the last. I do not dare forecast what the immediate outcome will be. The railway problem is not an isolated one and which can be dealt with to the exclusion of all complications in the economical and political fields at large. I am sure, however, that temporary restlessness and the short-sighted policies of minority groups will not prevail in the end. Under any form of government that the nations of the world happen to be, the economic, efficient and disciplined management of the railways will be considered a paramount social necessity."

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker Gallery

The Goodman-Walker Gallery on Boylston Street at Dartmouth has arranged another group of pictures for summer visitors. There is no general title for the display for the works are varied and unrelated.

There are some water colors by Mr. Victor Higgins, American artist who won the Altman prize last winter. The painter wastes no strokes of color; he puts on a few dashes of pigment, calculating carefully where they will be most expressive. Sometimes the new methods of making pictures give an unwarranted illusion of profundity when really they are only casual or perfunctory.

There is a fine canvas by the French Barbizon, Harpignies, which is as fresh and exuberant as if it were made by a contemporary. On the other hand a carefully painted architectural subject made by André looks like a Corot. The wall that appeared to separate modern painting from that of the past is either diminishing in thickness or being scaled.

Other fare from France includes a still-life by the sophisticated M. Goerg living in Paris; another still-life by Madame Fantin-Latour, and, coming back to our own times, a surréalist invention by M. Picabia. The latter painter is distinctly one of the vanguard among the Fauves. He has switched without conscience to several styles, and his latest mode affects the palimpsest idea. At Goodman-Walker's there may be seen an unruly design in which figures are of vastly varying size, and superimposed as if they were transparent. Picabia plays with lines fanciful, scribbling pictures which may or may not have significance—it depends upon the onlooker's credulity. However, it is amusing to see these works and to be informed of the queer and sometimes entertaining vagaries of gifted people.

The outstanding exhibit is an oil painting by Daumier, entitled "The Third Class Carriage." The deep sensitiveness and powerful dramatics of that French caricaturist are evident in this small but compact composition. A sequel to it is to be found in the Havemeyer collection in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City.

D. A.

CUTTER TAMPA SENT TO NEW YORK BASE

After serving shipping of the world off the New England coast for the last 10 years, saving millions of dollars' worth of property, rescuing hundreds of storm-bound mariners, and aiding in maintaining the international ice patrol in the steamship lanes across the Grand Banks, the United States coast guard cutter Tampa was today ordered transferred to the New York district. The Tampa will sail from the Boston Navy Yard in about 10 days for its new base.

The new cutter Cayuga, recently completed and now on the off-shore patrol along the New England coast, was today assigned to the eastern district basing at Boston. The Cayuga arrived at Boston late in May fresh from the builder's yards. The Tampa was built at Oakland, Calif., in 1921 to replace the original Tampa which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea during the World War, and since 1922 has been doing valiant work off New England. Commander John H. Cornell is in command of the Tampa.

'Ol' Man River' Peaceable Enough as a Lad

All photos, The Christian Science Monitor

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN MINNESOTA

Left—View of Lake Itasca in Northern Minnesota Discovered in 1832 as the Source of the Mississippi River by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. Upper Right—An Old Print Showing Schoolcraft Landing on an Island in Lake Itasca Where He Planted an American Flag in Honor of the Occasion. Lower Right—Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Discoverer of the Origin of "The Father of Waters."

PAGEANT MARKS FINDING SOURCE OF MISSISSIPPI

Indians Join Minnesota in Celebrating Centennial of Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13—Ol' Man River celebrated a centennial anniversary today in honor of which Minnesota citizens and Indians united in staging a pageant, marking the discovery of the Mississippi's source by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft on July 13, 1832.

Swiftly moving automobiles were employed by thousands in arriving at the scene of the celebration on Lake Itasca, the source of the river in the lake region of northern Minnesota, in contrast to the canoes that the Schoolcraft expedition used in threading through forests and waters a century before.

The pageant revealed how Schoolcraft and his party of a dozen men raised the American flag on a small pine-dotted island in Lake Itasca to mark the success of a peace conquest. For it was as an Indian agent that Schoolcraft was sent by the Government on a double mission to make peace between the Chippewas and the Sioux and to discover the headwaters of the mightiest river in North America.

Quest for Source Begins

For nearly three centuries explorers, lured by the Algonquin word, 'Mischipi,' strove to find the stem of the "Father of Waters." It was in 1541 that De Soto unfurled the standards of Spain at the mouth of the river.

News of the discovery traveled northward and then began a quest for the source in the forested wilderness of what is now Minnesota. The French explorers—Groseillers, Radisson, LaSalle, Joliet, Hennepin, Marquette and Nicollet sought to penetrate the legendary mysteries surrounding the headwaters.

In 1850 the Government commissioned Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to follow the river northward from St. Louis. He arrived near the source during the winter and accepted the word of Indians that he had reached the objective. Although failing in his mission, the 26-year-old officer is given credit for being the first to inform the Indians that they were wards of the United States rather than subjects of England.

In 1820 Schoolcraft accompanied Gen. Lewis Cass, governor of the territory of Michigan, on an expedition which reached Cass Lake, about 40 miles north and east of Lake Itasca.

Then Giacomo Constantino Beltrami, an Italian soldier of fortune, striving to win the favor of an Italian countess, sought the coveted goal. He discovered a lake, which he named Julia, returned to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and then proceeded down the river to New Orleans, where he published an account of his voyage.

It remained for Schoolcraft, who married a woman of Indian descent, to achieve the historical honor of the discovery. Reaching Cass Lake on July 10, the expedition was guided by Yellow Head, a Chippewa, to the east shore of Lake Itasca.

Now a State Park

There a bronze marker indicates that "here 1467 feet above the ocean the mighty Mississippi begins to flow on its winding way to the Gulf of Mexico 2552 miles."

Reaching the Falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolis, the river provides power for the largest flour mills in the world. As it approaches St. Louis, the Father of Waters, fed by the tributaries of the Iowa, Illinois and Missouri Rivers, widens considerably and occasionally overflows its banks.

Continuing southward the Mississippi receives the waters of the Ohio, Arkansas and Red Rivers. On its banks mighty cities flourish—Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans.

Gradually Tame River

These cities are gradually taming the unruly river. Dams, dikes and levees have been constructed to regulate the flow of the stream. The romance of by-gone days, when explorers, fur traders, adventurers, soldiers and Indians plied their craft along the river, has vanished.

In these modern days the river carries, in efficiently built barges, a share of the grain products of the huge valley and the output of factories along its banks to New Orleans and from there too the ports of the world. Bridges of steel and concrete span the river at metropolitan river ports.

But it's all the same to Ol' Man River. He "don't say nothin', but just keeps rollin' along."

The celebration was sponsored by the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association, the Minnesota Conservation Commission and surrounding communities. The pageant will be repeated five times, on July 16 for the Minnesota Historical Society; July 31 for the mayors of Minnesota; Aug. 14 for the chief executives of Northwest states; Aug. 24 for the Minnesota department of the American Legion and Sept. 4 for Labor Day visitors.

VOTE—Balloting by Mail

DELAWARE

Elections laws in Delaware authorize absentee voting by registered voters who because of the nature of their work or business or because of physical disability may be absent or expect to be absent from their election district on Nov. 8.

To vote in this manner the elector must apply for a ballot in person or by mail to the Clerk of the Peace of the county. This application, if filed by mail, must be in the hands of the clerk not more than 20 days nor less than three days prior to election day. If filed in person, the application must be made between the twentieth day prior to and the day before election. A doctor's certificate must accompany the application of a person claiming physical disability.

Upon receipt of the application the clerk will mail or deliver in person an official ballot to the applicant not less than one weekday before the election. The absent voter must sign a printed affidavit on the back of the ballot envelope before an official authorized by law to administer oaths. The ballot then may be mailed or delivered in person to the clerk.

General registration of voters in Delaware for the Nov. 8 elections opens July 16 in each election district. Other days on which the registration offices will be open for general registration this year are Aug. 6, Aug. 11, Sept. 17, and Oct. 22. Any voter whose name appears on the general register this year will not have to register again until 1936.

Every citizen of the United States 21 years of age who has resided in the State one year immediately prior to election day, 3 months in the county and 30 days in the election district in which he claims the right to vote, may register. Another qualification, that of reading the state constitution in English and writing his name, is required of any person who became 21 or a citizen of the United States after Jan. 1, 1900. Also no idiot, insane person or person convicted of a crime deemed by law a felony may register.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to Be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

LABOR DEMANDS ADEQUATE AID FROM CONGRESS

Council Urges Continued Session Until Such Action Is Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13—Declaring that increasing unemployment and distress constitute "the most serious and potentially dangerous problem in our national history," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, opening its semiannual meeting here yesterday, urged Congress to remain in session until an adequate relief measure was passed.

Mr. William Green of Washington, D. C., president of the federation, amplified the brief but trenchant formal statement approved by the officers, which is to be sent to all members of the Congress and the executive branches of the Government. It follows, in part:

"Because the unemployment problem and the distress resulting from continued widespread unemployment are so serious, transcending all other questions in importance, the executive council gave it primary consideration. The need for unemployment relief extended by the Federal Government has increased since Congress convened last December.

Adequate Relief

"More people are unemployed and greater distress prevails than it did early in December when Congress began its session and for that reason the executive council expressed the opinion that Congress ought not and should not adjourn until it passes an adequate relief measure.

". . . If Congress fails to do its duty in this respect we are of opinion that social unrest will continue and economic and industrial conditions will become worse. . . ."

Approximately 23 per cent of the members of the federation, nearly 3,000,000 strong, are now unemployed, Mr. Green said. In the building trades unemployment has affected 62 per cent of the members.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, about which so much has been said, has not helped the unemployment situation an iota," he declared. "The masses of people have not benefited. There may have been some indirect benefit through stabilization of the banks, but the real problem—unemployment—continues to become worse."

Funds Essential

Federal funds are essential for any real relief, Mr. Green asserted. Local and state relief agencies have broken down, he said, and will not be able to meet the situation next winter.

A national conference of leaders of industry and all other employing interests should be called by the President, at which time he should impress upon them not only the economic gravity of the crisis, but their patriotic obligation to meet this emergency as they would in war time or on other occasions of threatened disaster, Mr. Green said.

Distribution of work among greater numbers by shorter work weeks and shorter work days would do much to improve conditions, he added. "It is not so much a question of providing new jobs as it is of dividing existing work so that all can share," he said.

Mr. Green held that such a plan must be nation-wide in scope and probably, because of constitutional difficulties, could not be achieved by legislation. Experiments by Standard Oil, General Electric and other industries, where shorter work weeks have been adopted, demonstrate the effectiveness of this plan in reducing unemployment, but such relief is local in nature and does not affect the national problem, he declared.

CANADA WOULD LIFT HULKS OF '1812'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Attempts are to be made in the near future to see whether it is possible to raise without damaging them the hulks of the Tigress and the Scorpion, two United States warships of the War of 1812. These are lying at the bottom of Penetanguishene Harbor, on the Georgian Bay, north of here.

The two vessels were engaged in the naval battle of Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie in 1813, and in July of the following year they were present at the capture of the schooner Nancy in the Nottawasaga River. Canadians later took the two ships near Fort Mackinac, and they were sunk in Penetanguishene Harbor in accordance with the terms of the Rush-Bagot Treaty.

Charge Against Hull and McKnight Is Not Sustained

Mr. John C. Hall, director of the securities division of the Public Utilities Department, and Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the Medford Trust Company, were adjudged not guilty today of a charge alleging conspiracy to arrest investigation of the sale of the trust company stock. Judge Edward F. Hanify declared in his decision that the evidence fell short of establishing the charge that Mr. Hull delayed investigation in 1930 by Mr. Silas F. Waite of a broker's sale of the bank's stock at the instigation of McKnight.

Judge Hanify stressed the necessity of proving the guilt of both parties in a conspiracy, declaring that the misconduct of one does not sustain the charge. The evidence showed, according to him, that Mr. Hull had shown the disposition to continue the investigation.

The decision terminates a hearing in jury-waived session of the Suffolk Superior Court that has lasted a week. Mr. Hull was the only defense witness, while McKnight did not offer testimony. Mr. Daniel J. Gallagher, counsel for McKnight, in his closing defense yesterday declared McKnight's only request in reference to the investigation was that it be conducted in such a way that it would not start a run on the bank.

Mr. Hull would not even permit the broker selling the stock to resign his registration, according to Mr. Gallagher, since that would mean that the broker would leave his profession in good standing.

GOLD RUSH BLOCKED BY OWNER OF LAND

TRUCKEE, Calif., July 13 (AP)—A new gold rush to the Sierra was under way today at Lake Tahoe as news leaked out that a 6-foot ledge of red quartz on the Chambers resort property assayed $20 a ton in gold and $2 in silver.

More than 200 persons attempted to stake claims on the property, but were driven off by private guards hired by Mr. Dave Chambers, owner of the land, and by forest rangers.

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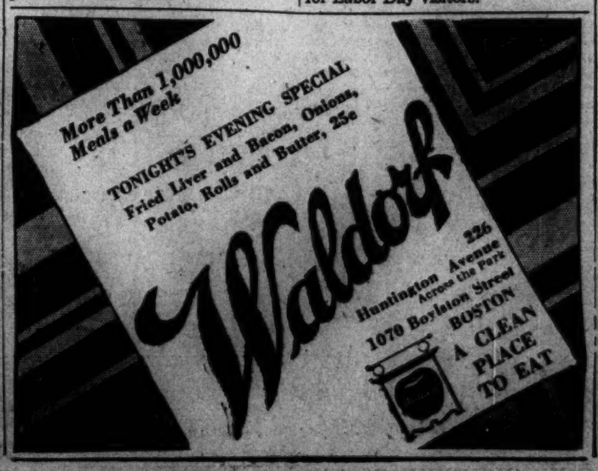
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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

By Ten American Designers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A COLLECTION of early fall models by 10 American designers was shown recently by Ellerbe Wood. The collection included daytime wear and dinner and evening frocks. They were all developed in American materials and trimmed with American-made ornaments.

In its display of daytime apparel this showing emphasized several facts. Among them is the variety of new and attractive weaves in wool, crêpe, velvet and silk. These fabrics illustrated the popularity of solid colors for autumn. When there was in the weave a slight diagonal or herringbone line or a block pattern, it was practically invisible except as it slightly broke up the surface and thus made the texture more interesting. Except for a two-piece Schiaparelli ensemble in red-and-black tweed, monotones were shown almost exclusively. Nor was contrasting or harmonizing color always employed and it never appeared in the large areas presented this summer by tops and bodices. Instead, it usually confined itself to a suit of buttons with a matching buckle; or to little bows, flowers, touches of fur, crochet insertions and collar and scarf treatments.

Rounded, biblike capes sometimes supplied a larger unit of contrasting color, as in the case of such a red cape worn with a frock of Bagdad crêpe in brown and citron, from Haas. Jackets, too, were often in contrast. One interesting alliance was a skirt of green plaid velvet worn with a straight black wool jacket buttoned in the front with green buttons, from Blumenthal.

New Trends

Belts, so these models would indicate, are giving place to bands of the dress material cut in one with the dress, which, by twisting and lacing themselves, sometimes through loops, effect a high waistline. Skirts for daytime wear appeared slightly longer than at present and were gracefully flaring. The smartest necklines were high and modified by interesting collars and scarfs. However, for those who cannot becomingly wear the high neck, very narrow V-s have been designed; and a tiny V in the back of the neck has special charm. Great skill was shown in the cut and detail of the sleeves, of which the elbow portion received the greatest attention.

Reds are spilling over into all sorts of surprising tones—all with a blue cast. One red velvet model by Sidney Blumenthal & Co. was trimmed at the waist with a spray of lighter red flowers. Another red dress of crêpe and satin contrasted the mat surface of the crêpe with the shiny surface of the matching satin

Gray is usually a demure color, but a frock called Platinum Whirl, from the Walther Manufacturing Company, by its combination of gray tones became quite sophisticated. Its wide scarf ends, sleeve insertions and forearm trimming, made of a three-toned lace in gray and beige, resembling crochet, added to the dramatic effect.

Romantic Period, from Louis Roessel & Co., started out quietly as a black frock and then shrugged its shoulders into a much beruffled, removable cape, also black, and then held up to its wearer a lingerie bib-collar and said: "Put your head through!"

Sharkskin, a textile which softly simulates the blue-silver mottlings of this amazing fish, excited a good deal of interest. In the daytime group it was used as a top on a black dress and also as a matching turban. This frock has an interesting boxlike girdle of self material which stood out from the waist and was left widely open in the front.

A wrap-around model in Nadja crêpe was a favorite with the audience. Its conservative and very graceful lines, and its dainty white collar and bow, made it an aristocrat. It was called Free Wheeling, and was from Haas.

Low Crowns

Most of the large hats worn looked like inverted soup plates. Some of the crowns were in sections, and some were crochet. One turban wound sepia, beige and green wool into an attractive, symmetrical sectional effect. These tones matched the dress, Trotting Races, and both were from A. D. Juillard & Co.

Evening frocks have now a way of looking like street dresses hastily cut into décolleté lines. Many of their materials are almost as practical in appearance as those we choose for our offices. A cream-colored frock of lacy wool, cut with many intricacies illustrated this tendency; as did a frock of silk piqué, and one of violet Trianon. More formal was a maroon and silver satin by Louis Roessel, which was at once unusual and lovely. Sometimes a compromise is made between informality and extravagance. For instance, a frock of vel-de-peche by Sidney Blumenthal had a high front neckline, a gently draped bodice portion, and two tucks at the left of the waist as its only trimming. The gracefully tied décolleté back added its distinction to this distinguished frock—distinguished until it acquired wide shoulder straps of shirred velvet.

Dark green or black and white coq feathers were frequently used as epaulet effects and also to outline and extend the arm openings—with more originality than beauty of effect.

H. J. K.

A Few Words About Hats

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

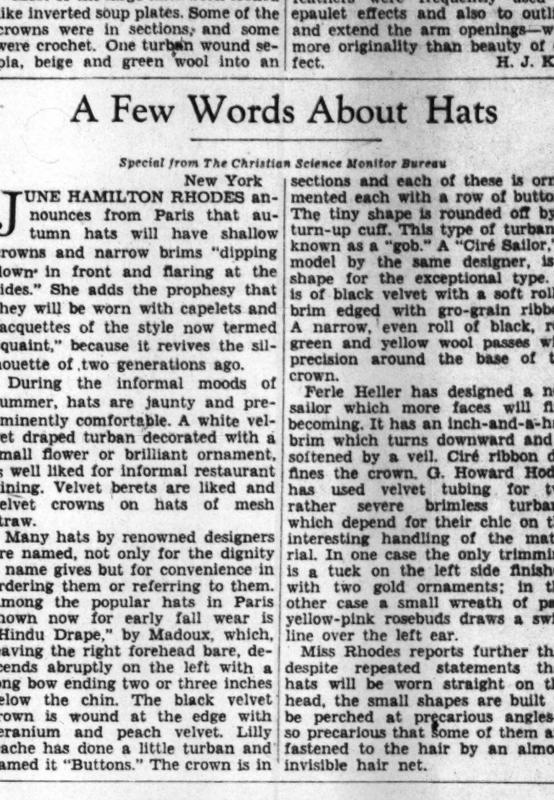
JUNE HAMILTON RHODES announces from Paris that autumn hats will have shallow crowns and narrow brims "dipping down in front and flaring at the sides." She adds the prophesy that they will be worn with capelets and jacquettes of the style now termed "quaint," because it revives the silhouette of two generations ago.

During the informal moods of summer, hats are jaunty and pre-eminently comfortable. A white velvet draped turban decorated with a small flower or brilliant ornament, is well liked for informal restaurant dining. Velvet berets are liked and velvet crowns on hats of mesh straw.

Many hats by renowned designers are named, not only for the dignity a name gives but for convenience in ordering them or referring to them. Among the popular hats in Paris shown now for early fall wear is "Hindu Drape," by Madoux, which, leaving the right forehead bare, descends abruptly on the left with a long bow ending two or three inches below the chin. The black velvet crown is wound at the edge with geranium and peach velvet. Lilly Dache has done a little turban and named it "Buttons." The crown is in sections and each of these is ornamented each with a row of buttons. The tiny shape is rounded off by a turn-up cuff. This type of turban is known as a "gob." A "Ciré Sailor," a model by the same designer, is a shape for the exceptional type. It is of black velvet with a soft rolled brim edged with gro-grain ribbon. A narrow, even roll of black, red, green and yellow wool passes with precision around the base of the crown.

Ferle Heller has designed a new sailor which more faces will find becoming. It has an inch-and-a-half brim which turns downward and is softened by a veil. Ciré ribbon defines the crown. G. Howard Hodge has used velvet tubing for two rather severe brimless turbans, which depend for their chic on the interesting handling of the material. In one case the only trimming is a tuck on the left side finished with two gold ornaments; in the other case a small wreath of pale yellow-pink rosebuds draws a swift line over the left ear.

Miss Rhodes reports further that despite repeated statements that hats will be worn straight on the head, the small shapes are built to be perched at precarious angles—so precarious that some of them are fastened to the hair by an almost invisible hair net.



By Joel Feder. Courtesy of Van Raalte to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOWN AS SANDEES

Two-Piece Knockabout Beach Pajamas.

These are fashioned of cotton terry in two colors to match any bathing ensemble. Both trousers and blouse are finished in wide elastic, forming a trim waistline. The hand-pressed effect on the trousers is secured by tucks in the front and back where a valet's creases would be made. The crease thus laid in is not affected by rough wet wear. Green and white, red and white, orange and yellow are some of the popular color combinations.

Fashion Nuggets

Woolens are claiming first place for fall. The materials are light in weight while rough in texture. Some monotones are in line, but self-color will be the favorite for the one-piece dress and suit. Brown (with a group of auxiliaries), black, and navy will lead, in the order of enumeration

The "shirtmakers" frock is noted specially for its extreme simplicity of line, and is chosen for sports and country wear. The neckline is built so it may be worn high or low, and the materials are invisible checks and striped crepes, and crepe shantungs, which tub beautifully, and for this reason will become more popular as the season advances.

Lovely are the washable garden prints. Being exclusively designed, they are wearable for almost any daytime occasion. The patterns are colorful on a light ground. A large, floppy leghorn hat is an appropriate accompaniment

By Pagano-The Christian Science Monitor

TWO STRIKING SPORTS MODELS

Sponsored for Débutante Wear by Bonwit Teller

The dress at the left is made of blue-checked chalk crêpe with a collarless low neck, and is worn with a white coat of the same material. The frock is brought into relation with the jacket by a white bib. The hat is of white stitched crêpe.

This frock of piqué, at the right, is offered in all the pastel shades. The double-breasted effect and the pointed line above the belt are excellent. The hat of gingham straw trimmed with white kid adds its chic to the costume.

For the Late Summer Wardrobe

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THOUGH it is nearly midsummer and, by the dressmakers' calendar, autumn is just around the corner, there are still interesting points in the summer collections which may not only be useful as hints for last minute additions to the summer wardrobe but as a forecast of the modes of the coming autumn and winter.

I have just been to see the summer collection of one of the greatest of the fashion creators, Mme. Jeanne Lanvin, which teems with interesting ideas. The first that comes to my mind is the new hip-length circular cape with snugly fitted shoulders which is shown in cloth, in velvet and in fur. This is quite full and without a collar. It is shown in ermine with a black georgette evening gown, in sable with an evening gown of deep ecru lace, in shaven lamb and goat with cloth street frocks, in sapphire blue velvet with an evening gown of blue and white printed chiffon and in black cloth with a frock of the same material. A striking black costume in woolen crêpe has a frock with an unusually full skirt, a plain bodice with a waistcoat-plastron of white piqué which is attached to the front of the bodice with a square jet button and is carried around the back to form a narrow belt. Flaring cuffs of piqué and a perfectly plain hip-length cape of the black crêpe complete the costume.

Woolens for Street Wear

There are several street frocks for the early autumn in black or navy blue woolen material which are perfectly plain, with a wrap-around skirt, a plain bodice with black or nickel buttons up the front, a belt of the same material, tied in a bow-knot at the side, and a sleeve with the fullness either above or below the elbow, and usually a collar and cuffs of white piqué. In one model the collar is in the form of the familiar "sling-scarf," but starched stiff and fastened with a black button where it is folded over.

A youthful street costume in woolen crêpe has a full circular skirt of navy blue edged with a little scalloped trimming made of tiny folds of the material, and a white sleeveless bodice of crêpe-de-chine, with draped neck. Two boleros of the same material and design are shown with the frock, one in the same navy blue and the other in a lighter shade. These are loose with loose cape-sleeves reaching to the elbow, and edged all around with the same scalloped trimming. Mme. Lanvin's latest sleeve is full from just below the shoulder to halfway between the elbow and wrist and is gathered along the upper side of the seam.

A loose jacket of black and white or navy blue and white striped crêpe-de-chine with a scarf and beret of the same material is worn with a frock of black or navy blue woolen crêpe or crêpe-de-chine. This same striped crêpe is also used for summer frocks with a plain, sleeveless coat of black or navy blue with a waist-length, rounded cape. There are any number of summer costumes in printed crêpe-de-chine in different colors with a small design. The jackets are unlined and reach several inches below the waistline, and, as a rule, have plain, long sleeves, although there is one model which has an elbow sleeve composed of several narrow circular bands. The frock may either be of the same material, with a draped neck and elbow sleeves or it may have a white bodice with the skirt coming up in a point at the front. One frock in navy blue and white has a bodice of the same material, cut square at the neck with a big, square white button at each corner and a wide belt of white patent leather, another has a round neck with a flat, round collar, made of four rows of finely pleated white silk piqué. A beret also of the same narrow pleated bands of piqué is worn with this.

Evening frocks of lace in chartreuse, beige and black have a waist-length removable cape of the same lace which ties at the neck at the front. A new idea for the bodice, which Mme. Lanvin uses for both evening and afternoon frocks, consists of two wide, flat bands of the material both at the back and the front, which are crossed near the waistline and fastened together on either side with a large jet button. A practical evening gown for informal affairs has a skirt of heavy black silk crepe with a full, rather wide ruffle, just below the hips, on either side and a bodice of the same material in white with short sleeves and the crossed bands and jet buttons. Jackets of the same material are shown with several evening frocks. These are loose and reach several inches below the waistline, and their only decoration is a band of sequin embroidery in gold or silver on the edge of the elbow sleeve.

By Florence Henri-The Christian Science Monitor

Summer Ensemble Consisting of a Frock of Black and White Printed Georgette and a Coat of Black Crepe-de-Chine, Lined With the Plaid. From Mainbocher.

Printed Crêpes

Another interesting summer collection is being shown by Mainbocher. The favorite summer ensemble consists of a frock of printed crêpe-de-Chine, georgette or chiffon worn with a two-thirds length coat of a plain dark color with loose cape sleeves and lined with the material of the frock. The illustration shows a striking model of a frock in black and white plaided georgette, with a long, beautifully draped skirt, a plain bodice with elbow sleeves and a narrow black belt, and a coat of black crêpe-de-Chine. There are also several models which have frocks of printed crêpe-de-Chine in black, brown, navy blue or gray with a tiny white dot. A cluster of roses made of this dotted material is worn at the side of the plain crepe coat. Flowers of different materials are used on several of the afternoon frocks in this collection. A dress of black crêpe-de-Chine, for instance, which has the bodice crossed at the front with the ends tied at the back of the waistline, has a cluster of roses in pink organdie placed in the middle of the front. Another, also of black crêpe-de-Chine, with a short puffed sleeve and a collar of white organdie has a double row of round white buttons on the front of the bodice, which, on closer inspection, prove to be tight rosettes of organdie. An evening gown of black crepe romain has a gulmp and quaint puffed sleeves of white organdie and three big white organdie roses at the front of the bodice.

Panels Give Bizarre Effect

A new idea in the evening gowns is the use of two or three long, bright-colored panels in the skirt. For instance, a gown of white georgette has long, full panels of red and orange georgette at the back of the skirt. One with the bodice in a dark shade of blue which is not quite navy has the blue at the front of the skirt, white at the sides and a strip of black at the back with a belt in all three colors.

A new evening scarf is in the form of a narrow pointed shawl which is worn twisted as one wishes about the figure, and which has fringes four or five inches wide around the edges.

Patou's summer collection includes any number of models which could be worn equally well by the young or middle-aged. A "cinema costume" of black taffeta moire is an example of this with its bolero jacket, ankle-length skirt and bodice with red buttons at the front, wide crossed bands at the back and belt of red patent leather. Ensembles consisting of a plain, long-sleeved, dark coat and a frock of printed crêpe-de-Chine are numerous and there is one which has a coat of black cloth and a short-sleeved frock of black and silver lamé brocade, with the coat lined with lamé. A novelty is a cadet-blue linen jacket with black patent leather belt which is worn over a severe black satin frock which has a narrow collar and cuffs of the blue linen.

The new Patou evening costumes are charming. There are any number of these with a frock with a dark velvet belt and a little cape of the same velvet. One in flowered taffeta has a belt of purple velvet tied in a bow-knot at the side and a round cape reaching nearly to the waist and fastening on the shoulder, of the same velvet, and another in white printed chiffon has a garnet velvet belt and a short cape of the same color.

Snappy Lingerie

Very pretty collar-and-cuff sets can be made of eyelet embroidery. The eyelets may receive special enhancement by being buttonholed in some color appropriate to the costume.

One should be on the outlook for attractive ideas in soft touches at the neck and wrist, for these are increasingly important as the neck line mounts and becomes more severe and as sleeves acquire more and more interest by means of details.

Nowhere more than in the business office is dainty lingerie acceptable. Yet to keep it clean—particularly the cuffs—is a problem. A practical solution is to fasten the cuffs to the sleeves with snappers. By this means they can be removed during working hours and the sleeves protected by paper cuffs, if desired. Then when these no longer are required, the cuffs can be replaced and they will not, of course, have suffered the rumpling which they would have done had they been left under the improvised protectors. Two snap-ons a day keep the laundress away!

The snap-on collar, though less of a necessity, saves ripping and new stitches once or twice a week.

A Two-In-One Garment

A well-molded brassière may be had which is attached to an undervest, the two fastening all the way down at the left side. This does away with one pair of shoulder straps. Moreover, the vest tends to hold the brassière from slipping.

Fashions Reported By the 'Group'

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE test of quality is not necessarily price. So Mr. John W. Hahn, executive secretary of the Garment Retailers of America, told the Fashion Group at its luncheon recently. It is still possible, even at this period, Mr. Hahn pointed out, that goods may be overpriced in relation to the general level. When a manufacturer or retailer insists on maintaining a pre-depresssion price, this gives another house a chance to copy the commodity and undersell him.

This produces a situation requiring sound judgment on the part of the purchaser, who must discriminate between the value of the original commodity and that of its copy. The latter may offer the fairer value; on the other hand, it may be that perishable materials and poor workmanship make possible the lower price. Retailers, it would seem, might well instruct their sales people more thoroughly in quality distinctions so that they could help their customers to make a wise choice.

At the same luncheon Miss Lillian Fischer, Paris representative of Bonwit Teller & Co., spoke about Paris styles for the fall. She said that in that center there was no quality problem, for quality was to the French woman always a prerequisite. Economies had been effected, she said, by ingenuities in design, by multi-purpose costumes, and the very general use of black, varied by colored accessories, costume jewelry, intricate lingerie and a variety of fur pieces.

If one is style-minded all is grist to one's fashion mill. At an august assembly of notables, the caps worn by the eminent judges there present were the inspiration to one well-known designer for some successful hat models. In regard to millinery, Miss Fischer said further that Agnes had designed four very chic shapes which indicated that hats this fall would be placed far back on the head, concealing the hair line at the rear, and that trimming would be in the front, covering the forehead.

Many interesting fabrics are being added to the list of fall textiles, among them a number of novelty velvets.

There is a return to long-haired furs, and fox is again the vogue. Two- and three-skin silver fox scarfs will be worn with street dresses and also with evening gowns. Winter coats will gain their chief interest from their fur placements.

A three-cornered evening cape of royal-blue velvet is edged with deeper blue coq feathers. A ruffled cape of crinkly coral ribbon and marocain is also a success.

* * *

Guardsman cloth, a smooth broadcloth, is used by Schiaparelli for suits and travel coats.

New in Mesh Stockings

To wear with gay accessories, such as the bright sweaters so much in vogue, stockings in a medium-round mesh are offered by one manufacturer in a bright green called "peppermint"; in a soft dusty blue, named "bluebell," and in lemon.

Ivory is an approved color in mesh stockings and may be had in delicate meshes or in two-rope meshes. The appearance of this ivory mesh with white shoes is far superior to that of white chiffon stockings.

The same manufacturer offers three new Jacquard lace patterns in hosiery. In these the lace designs extend through the welt and the effect is very delicate and lacy. The patterns are named "April showers," "Windblown," and "Blossomtime." The color range is good.

Black With a Color

Black is always popular in Paris and Frenchwomen wear it better than any other women in the world. At the present time they are choosing it with particular zest for evening frocks.

When such frocks have any attention paid to their waistlines the trimming is likely to be a sash, made with three loops and a long single end. The sash may contrast with the dress and be matched by the jewelry. Bows sometimes substitute for sashes and are always a striking color note. This note is often but not always repeated elsewhere in the frock, perhaps in the shoulder straps, which may be wound into suspender effects.

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THE HOME FORUM

James Stephens Has Changed

JAMES STEPHENS seems to have deserted Irish legend; James Stephens has changed. Between 1920 and 1924 appeared the "Irish Fairy Tales," "Deirdre," and "In the Land of Youth," gay, fresh, eager books in which there was no sign or hint of a wane in energy, books in which he had for the time deserted poetry to retell the stories of Old Irish legend. Now eight years have passed, and all we have had since from the big little Irishman is a volume of short stories, "Etched in Moonlight," several of which were reissued early work, and a thin, blue volume of poems, "Strict Joy."

Stephens has not gone on with what he was doing with so much gusto. Instead he has gone back to the forms in which he worked twenty years ago, to poetry and the short story.

It was either in 1924 or 1925 that I saw Stephens in Providence, Rhode Island. At that time he had been reading furiously in the Old Irish legends from which he had taken the scenarios of the three books I have mentioned above, retelling the stories beautifully in an English strongly flavored with the Gaelic in which they had first been imagined.

"I mean to do three more books drawn from the matter of the Old Irish legends," he said. "I hope to do something of the same sort of thing for Ireland that the Thousand and One Nights do for Arabia: I mean to give Ireland her 'Arabian Nights.'" As he talked on brilliantly, charmingly, with great originality and much mastery of expression, one felt the strong momentum of interest that was in the man, so kindled were one's feelings, and the last thing one thought was that Stephens would leave unmined the rich vein of ore he had struck in these national legends.

Not only was he excited by what he was reading and writing: he was so well equipped for the work, better equipped than either of his two predecessors in the field, Standish O'Grady and Lady Gregory. O'Grady had been the first to attempt any systematic telling of this bardic literature. In 1878, two or three years before Stephens was born, O'Grady had issued the first part of his "Bardic History of Ireland," in which with a strong epic imagination, much fire, and a style which was reminiscent of the Victorian translations of Homer and Virgil at their best, he had for the first time set forth in connected narrative the matter of the Old Irish legends. By so doing, he had fired the imaginations of the generation of young men of that time, stirring in them the determination to recover their national heritage of folklore and legends which Ireland had allowed to lie so long neglected.

Then, after O'Grady had discovered the legends, Douglas Hyde and Synge began to write Anglo-Irish English as it is spoken in Ireland by Irishmen, a precious medium, because of its Gaelic inheritance in vocabulary, idiom, and rhythm, into which to translate the old national legends. Realizing the advantages of this language, Lady Gregory used it in her "Cuchulain of Muirthemne" and "Gods of Fighting Men," books in which she offered young Ireland another orderly retelling of the three great cycles of Irish romance, the Mythological, the Red Branch, and the Fenian.

Fine and splendidly influential as were both these versions, Stephens's books were finer: he was better endowed than either to retell these stories; and I say this in the face of O'Grady's right to the title of Father of the Revival, and Yeats's high, too high, praise of Lady Gregory's "Cuchulain" as "the finest book that has ever come out of Ireland." O'Grady had a fine epical imagination, but Irish romance is not epical, it is episodic; and stirring as were the fire and fury that were in O'Grady, the epical power that sweeps us along in the "Bardic History" was more like Homer done into long-sentenced Victorian English than the stories of Cuchulain and Deirdre and the Sons of Usna in Irish. Lady Gregory's versions, influential as they were, suffered from being set forth in a language that, like Synge's, is sometimes suspect of artificiality.

But in Stephens we had a man of genius whose mind and manner of expression were admirably suited to the task of recreating for us these figures from Irish romance. And, furthermore, he had the inestimable advantage of all who follow pioneers—he could profit by their mistakes. Old Irish romance in comparison with the romance of other early literatures is tremendously vital: its figures come closer to us, touch our consciousness more vividly than do the figures of any other early literature with which I am familiar. Stephens's versions retain that directness and immediacy of appeal. Anyone who has read in the original the fateful meeting of the young Deirdre with the sons of Usna will recognize in Stephens's "Deirdre" how perfectly he has set before us the high-spirited willful young queen, beside whose imperiousness and dynamic individuality her sister heroines of romance, Helen, Guinevere, Iseult, seem passive, pale, and passionless, mere men's heroines with no separate life of their own. In the Old Irish, Deirdre is both queen and glimmering girl, and Stephens has taken her from the tapestry of legend, freshening the colors which time and distance have faded until once more she stands before us in all the glowing freshness that maddened the great king of Ulster and brought about the fall of the Red Branch.

And Stephens brought to this work of transmutation a manner of writing which allows the emotion within him to find the word, phrase, rhythm, instead of pouring what he felt into a prepared mold, as one feels Lady Gregory sometimes did. Then, too, the man can make words do what they have never done before, taking liberties with idiom, gracefully, charmingly, with unerring taste. And, finally, he felt the beauty of the old instinctive life of these stories and made us feel it, too.

Not only has Stephens left lying unused the rich treasures he had begun to unlock in the three books we have been talking about, but his poetry has changed, which is another way of saying he has changed. Whenever I think of his early verse, which has given me great joy, I remember a remark Æ once made: "What I want most to do in the world is to write happy poems, but whenever I sit down to write a happy poem, invariably the poem that emerges is sad." What Æ wanted above all else in the world to do and could not, Stephens did: he wrote poetry that was gay, and gay without being sentimental. And the gayety remained with him without frightening away the beauty, and the result was that rarest of solutions, humor dissolved in beauty.

In "Strict Joy" care has deepened the vision but chilled the earlier joy. As the title indicates, what we have in these poems is not pure, free, spontaneous, untrammeled joy, but strict joy, joy conditioned by the sadness of which it is a sublimation. It is the reverse of Æ's creative chemistry, where joy was turned into sadness by the poetic mood: here we have sadness transmuted into joy, but remembering the sadness from which it sprang.

In this little book Stephens is still a master of pace and rhythms which even the later Yeats has not disdained to borrow. He can still sing with the speed with which he sang in the earlier "Pit of Bliss," or with the slowness of loneliness, but the daring of "When I was young I dared to sing of anything and everything" is gone. Gone is our one happy poet, and, while the change is perhaps inevitable as the yellowing of the leaf, I regret it.

The poetry has saddened and the romance has dried up. Perhaps the key to the understanding of both of these facts is Stephens's self-imposed exile. Take a man's feet off the soil out of which he sprang; and, while for a time he may see more clearly because of his new perspective, denied renewal of contact with the soil of his birth, the creative power withers and dries up. That is what has seemingly happened to Joyce, Colum, O'Casey, and many lesser Irishmen whom early success has caused to exile themselves. Someone should lead Stephens back to Ireland, as Æ, who discovered his promise years ago, led him out of the lawyer's office into the wind and sun of his companionship and counsel under which the genius of Stephens first ripened, or as Yeats led Synge back to Ireland from Paris to a dramatic accomplishment which the entire world has acclaimed.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	32 pages	7½c

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14 pages	2c	24 to 30 pages	4c
16 to 22 pages	3c	32 pages	5c

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Copper Beech

Pioneer of autumn,
The copper beech is seen
Decked in metallic armor,
Rust-red and tarnish-green.

Though by his green-mailed neighbors
Outnumbered far, he is
Assured that in October
They'll change their hue for his.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

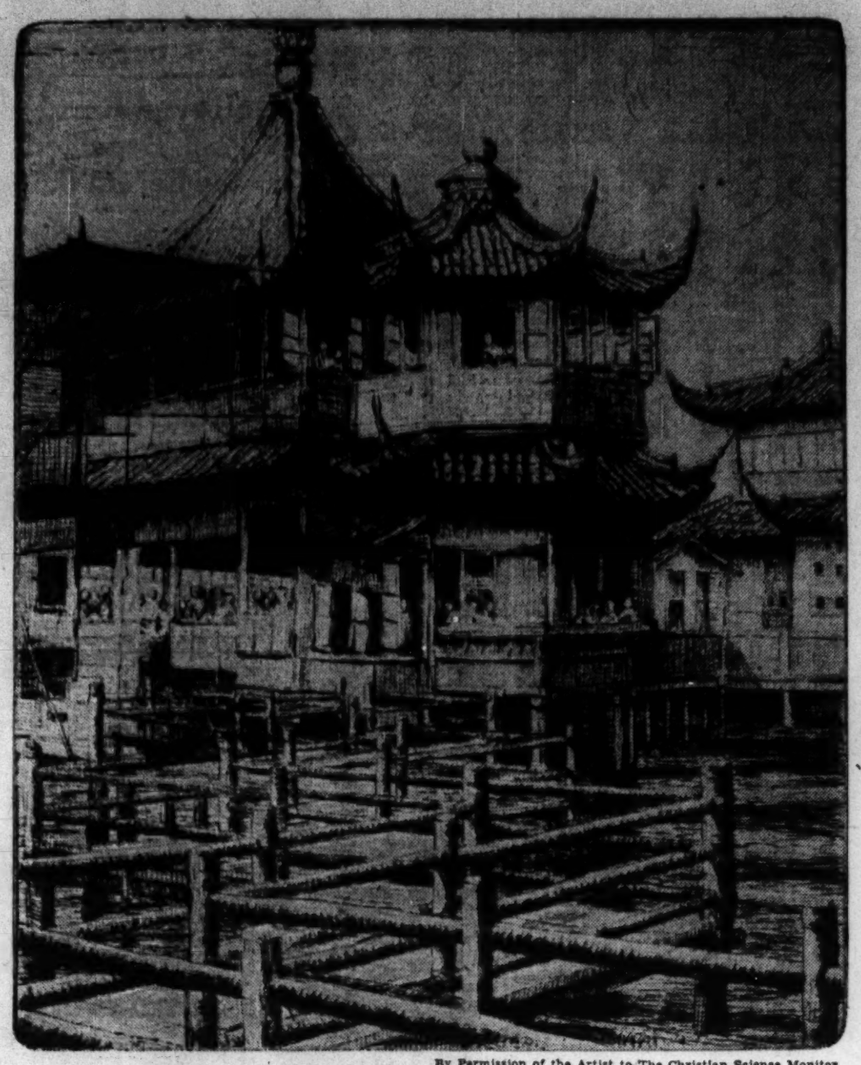
Erasmus and the Art of Printing

From Bologna, in October, 1507, Erasmus addressed a letter to the famous Venetian printer, Aldus Manutius, in which he requested him to publish, anew, the two translated dramas of Euripides, as the edition of Badius was out of print and too defective for his taste. What made Aldus attractive in his eyes was, no doubt, besides the fame of the business, though it was languishing at the time, the printer's beautiful type—"those most magnificent letters, especially those very small ones." Erasmus was one of those true book-lovers who pledge their heart to a type or a size or a book, not because of any artistic preferences, but because of readableness and handiness, which to them are of the very greatest importance. What he asked of Aldus was a small book at a low price. Towards the end of the year their relations had gone so far that Erasmus gave up his projected journey to Rome, for the time, to remove to Venice, there personally to superintend the publication of his works. Now there was no longer merely the question of a little book of translations, but Aldus had declared himself willing to print the enormously increased collection of the Adagia.

Beatus Rhenanus tells a story, which, no doubt, he had heard from Erasmus himself: how Erasmus on his arrival at Venice had gone straight to the printing office and was kept waiting there for a long time. Aldus was correcting proofs and thought his visitor was one of those inquisitive people by whom he used to be pestered. When he turned out to be Erasmus, he welcomed him cordially and procured him board and lodging in the house of his father-in-law, Andrea Asolani. Fully eight months did Erasmus live there, in the environment which, in future, was to be his true element: the printing office. . . .

Erasmus belonged to the generation which had grown up together with the youthful art of printing. To the world of those days it was still like a newly acquired organ; people felt rich, powerful, happy in the possession of this "almost divine implement." The figure of Erasmus and his œuvre were only rendered possible by the art of printing. He was its glorious triumph and, equally, in a sense, its victim. What would Erasmus have been without the printing press? . . . The certainty that the printed book places exactly the same text in the hands of thousands of readers, was to him a consolation that former generations had lacked.

Erasmus is one of the first who, after his name as an author was established, worked directly and continually for the press. It was his strength, but also his weakness. It enabled him to exercise an immediate influence on the reading public of Europe such as had emanated from none before him; to become a focus of culture in the full sense of the word, an intellectual central station.—J. HUIZINGA, in "Erasmus."



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Teahouse, Shanghai, China: From an Etching by H. Lüthmann

ONE of those strange zigzag bridges, used as an approach to a Shanghai tea house, provides a most serviceable foreground in this etching by Herr H. Lüthmann, leading the eye, as it does, into the center of the composition. The two-story building has an odd resemblance to a ship's stern, remodeled, with bays upstairs and down, jutting out into the water, and windows facing three directions. Decorative emphasis has been given by the artist to the pagodalike roofs, and the heavy shadows under the projecting elements lend further accent as well as stabilizing lines of construction.

It is interesting to notice how Herr Lüthmann has used human figures as points of light in passages to which he wishes to lend variety. Without these figures the picture would have a cold and deserted air, obviously out of key with a subject that implies, as a reason for its existence, that it is a place where people gather socially. The composition has a happy effect as a whole, arising from the rich distribution of patternings of dark values. These values are like a melody, ever recurring, but never echoed twice in just the same way; so that our instinctive responsiveness to rhythmic repetition is never let down by any hint of monotony.

La Rance as a Tidal Phenomenon

"Do you think we'll be perfectly safe in camping out tonight?" asked Lucine, as we paddled off in the dusk.

"Safe as in a church!" I answered cheerily. "We'll sleep on the bank, and—" But, upon looking about me, I could perceive no bank, only a stretch of low, flat rocks. "Weren't there banks when we started this afternoon?"

"Yes, quite high and steep. I remember wondering why there weren't any houses on them."

Certainly the landscape was quite houseless, even forlorn; and so, as there was no good camping spot, we made shift for the night by anchoring near the rocks. . . . We stretched out in the Nageoma's sixteen feet of cushioned length, and fell asleep.

It was a few hours later when we awakened to face something as unexpected as an earthquake. Foot by foot we, in an appallingly tilted canoe, were slipping downhill over slippery rocks, borne by the fast-retreating waters. Then, before you could say "Tide!" the Nageoma jammed and we were left high and dry among oozy boulders, limpets and seaweed. Out upon that uninviting prospect we sprang, fearing to strain the heavily laden canoe, and there we huddled for three pitch-black hours, while the water sank downhill at an appalling speed. It was as if mermaids had pulled the stopper out of their bathtub.

"Oh, why did we ever start this canoe-trip?" moaned Lucine in the darkness. "Beds, dress-closets, kitchenette, running water—will I ever see such things again?"

"Don't mention running water," I replied. "What we need is some water that'll stand still for a moment . . ."

At dawn we perceived that we were lodged halfway down the slant of a rocky precipice, at the bottom of which that innocent-looking La Rance meandered sweetly past its outflung banks. For there were banks, forty feet high, the only drawback being that La Rance swallowed them up twice in every twenty-four hours. Hastily we unloaded the Nageoma, launched her, then set off on that all too brief incoming tide.

That afternoon we found ourselves gliding along between cornfields where farm-houses and fishing-smacks, curiously intermingled, lay perched above La Rance on such steep heights that we had to crane our necks for a glimpse of them. We crossed a wide lagoon, then went ashore and climbed up thirty feet, being curious to know just why Breton farmers kept fishing-smacks in their vegtable gardens. We found a man seated on a good-sized smack, whetting a scythe, while behind a ten-foot wall his wife was hanging out fish-nets in a cornfield.

"Pardon," we said, "but are you a fisherman or a farmer?"

"That all depends on the tide, monsieur," he answered. "At low sea one farms; at high sea one fishes. That is because at low sea there is no water at all, and at high sea there is no land."—MELVILLE CHATER, in "Two Canoe Gypsies."

Manzanitas

From the majesty and mystery and
might of all the North.
In its silence and its honor and its
pride,
When south again you turn,
You are like enough to learn
This world is very long as well as
wide.

When you meet the Sacramento in
the copper-colored hills,
Its Iron Canyon washed in morning
gold,
What perhaps you did not know
May strike you like a blow—
This world is very new as well as
old.

There is mystery in cedar, there is
music in the pine,
There is magic where the scarlet
maples run.
But as strange a spell will hold you
All unreasoned and enfold you
From the blue-green manzanitas in
the sun.

The apple trees of Grand Pré and
the orchards of the North
May charm you where the tide of
Fundy spills,
Yet another magic takes you
When another morning wakes you,
Where the manzanitas dot their
barren hills.

When you sight the open valley
where the palms and oaks begin
And snowy Lassen rises from the
plain,
There is something in your heart
That will make it stop and start,
At the sight of manzanitas once
again.

—BLISS CARMAN, in "Far Horizons."

"Sanningens universum"

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science. (Kristen Vetenskap)

"I SANNINGENS universum är materien okänd", skriver Mary Baker Eddy på sid. 503 i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften). Från mänsklig ståndpunkt sett tyckes den värld, i vilken vi leva, vara materiell, fylld av materiella ting och befolkad av dödliga, allt styrt av förmenta materiella lager. Men varifrån kommer en sådan värld? Hur skulle Gud, då Han är Ande, kunna skapa någonting så ytterligt olikt Honom själv? Och om Han icke har skapat den, finnes det då någon annan skapare, någon annan med Gud likställd makt, som skapat den? Christian Science vederlägger fullständigt en sådan tanke med Skriftens förklaring: "Genom det [Ordet, Gud] har allt blivit till, och utan det har intet blivit till, som är till". Det sanna förhållandet måste då vara, att det materiella världsalltet är okänt för Gud och följaktligen overkligt.

I Apostlagärningarnas sjuttonde kapitel läsa vi, huru Paulus förkunnade för atenarna: "Den Gud som har gjort världen och allt vad däri är, han som är Herre över himmel och jord, han bor icke i tempel som äro gjorda med händer. . . . I honom är det som vi leva och röra oss och äro till". Christian Science uppenbarar det faktum, att det verkliga universum, skapat av Gud, gudomligt Sinne, är andligt, att det utgöres av andliga idéer, vilka alla uttrycka sin skapares natur och äro absolut styrda av Honom. Dessa idéer äro fullkomliga, oförstörbara och ständigt fullt verksamma.

De krafter och makter, som tyckas stå i strid med varandra, den felaktiga tron på både gott och ont, påvisa den ohållbara naturen hos ett materiellt universum. De dödliga äro ivriga att antaga tron på det så kallade materiella goda men uppresa sig mot det onda; och likväl, om det ena antages vara verkligt, måste också det andra anses vara det.

Ande är god och enbart god. Hur trösterikt är det icke att veta, att den verkliga människan, den mänskliga, som Gud skapat, dväljes i Andens universum. Och Guds barn förstå och fröjdas över det faktum, att det goda är universellt.

Vad vi därför i denna dag behöva är att klargöra för oss sanningen om det verkliga universum. Gud har skapat ett universum fyllt av frid och godhet, av harmoni och kärlek, och detta universum är okränkbart. Suggestioner om fruktan, brist, begränsning, depression, arbetslöshet, bitterhet och fattigdom kunna ej intränga där, ty den ändliga lagens gudomliga beskydd fyller allt rum. Då detta gudomliga universum är sålunda beskyddat, är det förvisso likaledes sörjt för varje individuell idé.

En envis och hårdnackad villfarelse, vilken söker tvinga sig på den mänskliga tanken, är självisk heten; den är lik en dimma, som utestänger allt utom en personlig uppfattning av jaget, dess önskningar och behov. Självisk het åstadkommer mycket elände, mycken ångest och många besvikelser. Ofta tillåtes ett personligt problem att så behärska och styra tanken, att där finnes föga rum för något annat. Om vi gjorde mer helhjärtade ansträngningar att nå en bättre förståelse av Gud, i stället för att envist söka bliva av med vårt problem, vilket icke har någon verklig tillvaro, skulle vi finna oss vara på god väg ut ur våra svårigheter.

Låt oss icke nedtyngas av någon felaktig ansvarskänsla, av någon fruktan för att vi måhända icke hava nog förståelse, icke nog tro, eller för att förhållandena äro alltför invecklade för att omedelbart kunna utarbetas. Gud förser oss med allt vad vi behöva, och såsom Skriften visar oss är striden icke vår, utan Hans. Låt oss stå fasta i vetskapen om att Guds lag, när den åtlydes, giver det fullkomliga botemedlet. Det kan ej finnas något hindrande, hämmande, omstörtande eller fördröjande i det Sinne, som är Gud; och i detta Sinne är det som den verkliga människan dväljes, lugn och ostörd.

"Människor hava fått lära sig att tro, att de i en framtid skola övergå från det nuvarande materiella tillståndet till ett helt andligt tillstånd. Men vad säger Mästaren? "Guds rike är invärtes i eder". Förverkligandet av detta himmelska medvetande är möjligt nu, i denna stund. Förståelsen av Guds, det allnärvarande Sinnets, makt helar våra svårigheter och bringar oss kunskapen om att "vi äro nu Guds barn", som dväljas i ett andligt universum, fyllt av "ljus och outsäglig kärlek" (*Miscellaneous Writings* av Mrs. Eddy, sid. 184).

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Beauty in the Jungle

I know of no spot, easy of access, on the Isthmus where an idea of the beauty and the terror of the jungle can be better gained than on the lower Chagres. The stout green barrier comes flush to the water's edge, the mangroves at places wading out on their stilt-like roots into the stream like a line of deployed skirmishers. That green wall looks light, beautiful, ethereal even, but lay your boat alongside it and essay to land. You will find it yielding indeed, but as impenetrable as a wall of adamant. It will receive you as gently as the liquid amber welcomes the fly, and hold you as inexorably in its beautiful embrace when you are once entrapped. The tender fern, the shrinking sensitive plant, the flowering shrub, the bending sapling, the sturdy and towering tree are all tied together by lithe, serpentine, gnarled and unbreakable vines which seem to spring from the ground and hang from the highest branches as well. There are not enough inches of ground to support the vegetation, so it grows from the trees living literally on the air. . . .

And how beautiful it all is! The green alone would be enough, but it is varied by the glowing orange poll of a lignum tree, the bright scarlet of the hibiscus, the purple of some lordly tree whose name the botanist will know but not the wayfarer. Color is in splotches on every side, from the wild flowers close to the river's brink to great yellow blossoms on the tops of trees so tall that they tower over the forests like lighthouses visible for miles around. Orchids in more delicate shades, orchids that would set Fifth Avenue agog, are here to be had for a few blows of the machete. It is a riot and a revel of color—as gay as the decorations of some ancient arena before the gladiatorial combats began. For life here is a steady battle, too, a struggle between man and the jungle and woe to the man who invades the enemy's country alone or strays far from the trail, shadowy and indistinct as that may be.—From "The Panama Canal," by WILLIS J. ABBOT.

"The universe of Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IN THE universe of Truth, matter is unknown," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 503). From a human standpoint the world in which we live appears to be material, to be filled with material things and peopled with mortals, all governed by supposedly material laws. But whence comes such a world? Since God is Spirit, how could He create anything so utterly unlike Himself? And if He did not create it, is there another creator, another power equal to God who did so? Christian Science utterly refutes such a suggestion with the Scriptural declaration, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Then the fact must be that the material universe is unknown to God; consequently, unreal.

In the seventeenth chapter of Acts we find Paul declaring to the Athenians, "God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; . . . in him we live, and move, and have our being." Christian Science reveals the fact that the real universe created by God, divine Mind, is spiritual, that it consists of spiritual ideas, all expressing the nature of their creator, and absolutely governed by Him. These ideas are perfect, imperishable, and always available.

The seeming conflicting forces and powers, the false belief in both good and evil, show the inconsistent nature of a material universe. Mortals are eager to accept the belief in so-called material good, but rebel against evil; yet if one is accepted as real, the other must be also.

Spirit is good, and good alone. How comforting it is to know that the real man, the man of God's creating, dwells in the universe of Spirit. And God's children understand and rejoice in the fact that good is universal.

The great need of today, then, is to realize the truth about the real universe. God has created a universe of peace, a universe of good; of harmony and love; and this universe is intact. Suggestions of fear, lack, limitation, depression, unemployment, bitterness, and poverty cannot enter here, for the divine protection of spiritual law pervades all space. Since this divine universe is thus protected, surely each individual idea is likewise cared for.

A persistent and stubborn error which tries to force itself upon human thought is selfishness; it is like a mist which shuts out everything except a personal sense of self, its desires and needs. Selfishness causes much misery, many heartaches and failures. Oftentimes a personal problem is allowed so to dominate and control thought that there is room for little else. If more whole-hearted effort were made to reach out for a better understanding of God, instead of a persistent trying to get rid of the problem, which has no real existence, one would find himself well on the way out of his difficulties.

Let us not be weighed down by an erroneous sense of responsibility; by any fear that perhaps we have not enough understanding, not enough faith, or that things are too complicated to work out immediately. God supplies all that we need, and, as the Scripture shows us, the battle is not ours, but His. Let us stand fast, knowing that God's law, obeyed, affords the perfect remedy. There can be no impediment, obstruction, reversal, or delay in the Mind which is God; and here is where the real man dwells, serene and undisturbed.

Men have been taught to believe that in some future time they will pass from the present state of materiality into a wholly spiritual state. But what says the Master? "The kingdom of God is within you"! The realization of this heavenly consciousness is possible at the present moment. The understanding of the power of God, omnipresent Mind, heals our difficulties, and brings to us the knowledge that "now are we the sons of God," dwelling in a spiritual universe filled with "light and love ineffable" (Miscellaneous Writings by Mrs. Eddy, p. 184).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Recompense

'Tis sweet to hear
At midnight on the blue and
moonlit deep
The song and oar of Adria's gondolier,
By distance mellow'd, o'er the
waters sweep;
'Tis sweet to see the evening star
appear;
'Tis sweet to listen as the night-
winds creep
From leaf to leaf; 'tis sweet to view
on high
The rainbow, based on ocean, span
the sky.
'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's
honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we
draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye
will mark
Our coming, and look brighter
when we come;
'Tis sweet to be awaken'd by the
lark,
Or lull'd by falling waters; sweet
the hum
Of bees, the voice of girls, the song
of birds,
The lisp of children, and their
earliest words.

—BYRON. Poems.

'The Stuff That Clouds Are Made Of'

Early in the morning we started and had reached the top of Nab Scar, the first peak of the Cumbrian range, before the sun rose, flooding all the southwest sky with gold. It was New Year's Day, so that it must have been about eight o'clock when we stopped to greet the first sunrise of the year.

Over Lord's Crag, Heron Pike and Great Rigg we walked and then came off the range, leaving Fairfield on our right and dropped down to Grisedale Tarn, lying below us, golden in the sunlight.

From there it was a steep climb up Dollywaggon Pike and on to Helvellyn. As we climbed we saw that the clouds were gathering from the east, north and west, blowing in little wisps up the coombs and valleys; only in the south the sky was still clear.

By the time we reached the top of Helvellyn—the highest point for miles around—we found a wonderful transformation had occurred. Above us, in an unbroken blue dome, the sun shone unhindered, not on the land of dark mountains and deep valleys that we knew, but on a marvelous fairy region; for a thick blanket of cloud stretched from just below us to the distant horizon, like a vast snowfield with ridges and valleys, hills and hummocks, pinnacles, palaces and towers. Above the dazzling whiteness of this new, strange land only the summits of the highest hills rose, small and deeply blue—Bowfell, Scafell and Scafell Pike to the west and in the north Skiddaw. There we were, on our own little island of Helvellyn, for as we sat watching the wonder of this sight the clouds had rolled up from the south and marooned us on our summit.

A pair of snow buntings were chasing each other and playing in the snowdrifts; the distant caw of a raven was heard in the direction of the now invisible Striding Edge; but except for these inhabitants of the high, wild places, we were alone in an enchanted land.

Then, after some little time we went on, down toward the Dodds; and, in a short while, wisps of mist floated around us, although the sun still shone through. Suddenly we saw on our right, against the thick cloud that enveloped the hollow of the hill, a gigantic shadow figure, surrounded by a rainbow! We stopped and the figure stopped, too—for, strangely enough, we each saw only one figure. When we moved, the great shadow of ourself, with its marvelous halo around it, moved too. It was a broken specter, the first and only one I had ever seen. On we went and, in a few more steps, the mist had completely hidden the sun from view and the broken specter vanished.

It was a long walk through the clouds, but we emerged eventually at the north end of Thirlmere and dropped down to the road beside the lake. The clouds were thick and heavy, obscuring quite three-quarters of the mountains; but we had seen them from above and so, to us, they were different from ordinary clouds. We knew that they were but the foundation of a magic land of shining pinnacles and dazzling, fairy castles.

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MARKET SHOWS SOME SIGNS OF RECUPERATION

Strong Tone at Close With Substantial Net Gains for Session

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The stock market closed with a strong tone today following gains that were well sustained throughout the session.

Activity broadened, transactions approximating 1,000,000 shares. Gains of 1 to 3 points were numerous particularly in the utility and food product stocks, embracing such issues as American Telephone, Pacific Gas & Electric, Peoples Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, American Power & Light, Allied Chemical, Case, American Can, Sears Roebuck, National Biscuit, Corn Products and du Pont.

U. S. Steel, Union Pacific and Santa Fe were fractionally higher.

The upturn appeared to reflect a lifting of selling pressure, as much as anything, although some observers have been insisting of late that signs of good accumulation have appeared in spots.

Furthermore, there was an inclination on the part of some professionals to take to the long side of the market, in anticipation of an early adjournment of Congress, in view of the apparent determination of the legislators to expedite a relief measure acceptable to the President.

Earnings Statements

Adverse earnings and dividend news seemed to have been well discounted in advance. Continental Can managed to go ahead, despite cutting of the quarterly payment to 50 cents from 62½, and Procter & Gamble was not adversely affected by reduction of its quarterly disbursement to 50 cents from 60.

The early slump in Auburn was in response to its second quarter statement showing a deficit of $151,987. The stock went under 50, after touching 60 earlier this week, but traders felt that a reaction had probably been inevitable, after an advance as rapid as its recent upswing. Woolworth directors ordered the regular dividend of 60 cents.

Second quarter earnings statements will shortly be appearing in some volume, and Wall Street is now wondering how the market will take some of these reports, which are bound to provide some unpleasant reading. Optimists are inclined to the opinion that the extremely low level of corporate earnings has been well discounted, although there are many skeptics, who wonder how the market can make much progress against such news, particularly in view of the fact that a number of third-quarter statements, reflecting the summer lull, are likely to be worse than those for the second quarter.

Among the mid-week statistics, the electric power consumption report, showing a drop of 12.8 per cent for the two weeks ended July 9, from the like period of last year, attracted attention. This was somewhat worse than the comparison made by the few weeks previous, but failed to prevent the upturn in the utility shares.

Bonds Continue Rise

The bond market continued its irregular advance of recent sessions in trading today.

Public utility issues displayed marked strength in the domestic group. Gains of around a point or more were made by American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, the International Telephone & Telegraph Securities, which were conspicuously firm, and Postal Telegraph 5s.

Railroad liens were in fair demand with Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio and Santa Fe issues showing a steady to firm tone.

Industrials were steady, substantial gains being made by Goodyear 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Texas Corporation 5s.

Activity eased somewhat after yesterday's heavy trading in the Government bond group but further substantial gains were made by the Treasury obligations. The 4s of 1954 and the 3s of 1951-55 were leaders.

The foreign government list was irregular. German Government bonds were again lower, although selling appeared to be less pressing than yesterday. The Australian 5s, Brazilian 6½s and Norwegian 6s were strong.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	July 13	July 12
140	Am & Cont	2	2	2	..
989	Am T&T	74¾	71¼	74¾	72½
30	Amoskeag	2¼	2	2¼	..
45	Bos El	62½	62	62½	61
64	Bos & Alb	60	58	60	60
300	B&M A sta	4	3½	4	..
15	B&M pr pf	13	13	13	..
90	Cop Range	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
515	East SS	7¼	6¼	7¼	6¼
20	E G&F pf	37	37	37	35
160	Edison Elec	138	136	138	136½
50	First Nat S	39¾	38¼	39¾	38½
350	Libby McN	1¾	1¾	1¾	1
10	Nasn	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
226	NE Tel	66	65¼	65¼	65½
100	Reece But	.50	.50	.50	..
15	Swift & Co	12¾	12¾	12¾	12
65	Torrington	26	25	26	25
217	Uni Found	.50	.50	.50	.50
302	Uni Shoe	26⅞	26½	26⅞	26¼
200	Uni Shoe pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
135	Uni Gas	.87½	.62½	.87½	..
500	Utah Met	.30	.20	.20	.20
10	War Bros	1½	1½	1½	1¾

BONDS

$5000	Amoskeag 6s	41½	41½	41½	..

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 13—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 13	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat 2 red	3.60⅜	3.63¼	5.72
Corn 2 yellow	.46¾	.43⅞	.70½
Oats 2 white	.30½	.30½	.37¼
Flour	4.10	4.15	4.40
Beef, family	13.00	12.75	13.00
Pork	19.25	18.25	22.00
Lard	.0575	.0565	.0835
Cotton mid up	.0580	.0605	.0905
Zinc	.0260	.0267½	.0390
Iron	16.34	14.84	17.01
Steel bill Pitt	28.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05⅝	.08
Tin	.2112	.2037	.2526
Rubber	.02¾	.02⅝	.0650
Sugar	.0400	.0390	.0465
Lead	.0270	.0285	.0440
Print Cloth	.02⅛	.02	.0440

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73. De Beers 2⅞ and Rand Mines 3⅜. Money was ¾ and discount rates—short and 3 months' bills ½@1 per cent.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 12	July 11
3	¾	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
8¾	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	2¼	2	2¼	2½
20⅝	12	.2	Adams Mills	400	14½	14	14⅛	14½
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	100	2	2	2	1¾
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	800	6½	6¼	6½	5¾
62½	32½	4½g½	Air Reduction	2200	35⅝	33½	35⅝	33¼
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	10	9¾	10	9½
3¼	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3½	⅜	..	Allegh pf xw xxx	100	1	1	1	1
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XD	200	1	1	1	1
87½	42½	6t	Allied Chem	9200	48½	45¼	48	45¾
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	105	105	103	106
13¾	4	.80	Allis Chalmers	100	5¼	5⅛	5½	5
16½	12	.2	Amerada	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
3½	½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	3
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	7⅞	7	7⅞	7
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	44	44	44	43½
73¼	29¾	5t	Am Can	13200	35½	32½	35½	32¼
8¾	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
49¼	16½	7	Am Car & F pf	10	20	18¼	20	19¼
6	2	..	Am Colortype	700	2	2	2	..
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	13⅝	12⅝	13½	..
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	5400	1½	1⅛	1½	..
10½	2¾	..	Am European	1100	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	9100	3¼	2¾	3¼	2¾
32	4⅜	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	6½	6	6½	..
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	2100	8	6½	7	6¾
27¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	5½	5	5⅛	4⅝
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	400	10½	9⅝	10¼	9¾
8	⅛	2½g	Am International	700	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½
8	¼	..	Am La France	200	¼	¼	¼	..
9⅛	4	..	Am Locomotive	200	5¼	4¾	5¼	4½
6⅝	1¾	..	Am Metal	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
19⅛	10	..	Am Metal 6%	100	10	10	10	..
33	7⅛	3	Am News	10	17	16½	16½	..
6⅝	3⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	3100	5	4¼	5	4¼
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	21⅛	17	21	16⅞
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	16¾	13	16	13
8½	3½	..	Am Radiator	12100	5	3¾	5	3⅝
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	4¾	4⅛	4¾	4¾
29¼	13⅜	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
18⅝	5¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	8	7	8	7⅝
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	10	34	34	34	..
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	2100	21½	19½	20½	19½
88⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	60¼	60	60¼	59
137¾	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	27100	74⅜	71⅜	74⅝	71¾
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	700	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	2	2	2	..
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	20¼	18	20¼	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	4	3¾	4	3⅝
9	3½	..	Anaconda Wire	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	45	44	44	..
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	3100	45	43⅞	43⅝	44
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	2600	¾	¾	¾	¾
4½	3⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	4	4	4	4
94	17⅛	..	Atchison T&SF	7100	22⅞	20⅜	22½	20⅝
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	1400	37	35	37	37
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	11½	11½	11½	11
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	11½	11½	11½	11¼
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	53½	53½	53½	52½
151¾	28¾	4t	Auburn Auto	24300	54¼	48	52½	52⅜
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2
			—B—					
8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	3½	2¾	3½	2½
24⅛	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	9	8¼	9	6
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	400	6	5⅝	6	6
11½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	7	7	7	7
99	64	6½	Bamberger pf	10	70	70	70	70
24½	10	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	16½	16½	16½	14¾
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	1400	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	17¼	16⅞	17	17
44⅜	31	5	Beech-Nut Pack	300	31	31	31	..
4⅝	3⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4	4	4	4
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	5
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	700	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	700	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8¾
74	7½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	24⅜	22¼	24⅜	22
8¾	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
43⅝	20⅜	2	Borden	3100	22⅝	21½	22⅝	21½
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	500	4¼	4	4¼	4
14½	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	4	4	4	..
11¾	3	..	Briggs Mfg	400	3¾	3⅜	3¾	..
1	¼	..	Brockway	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	13600	20⅜	19⅜	20½	19⅝
78¾	43½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	4000	48¾	46½	48¾	47⅜
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	54⅜	53¼	54⅜	53
3	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
8½	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
13	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7¼	7¼	7¾	6¾
21¾	5½	2½g	Bush Terminal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	30	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9
19	7⅞	..	Byers	1100	10	9¼	10	9⅜
55	35¼	7	Byers pf	10	47½	47½	47½	..
			—C—					
12½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	9¾	9	9⅜	8¾
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1100	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜
6⅜	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
42⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	19100	27½	23⅜	26¾	23⅞
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	50	36	36	36	..
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	1600	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	15⅜
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	4⅜	4	4⅜	4½
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4½
70⅜	4⅛	2	Chesapeake Corp	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
31½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	2100	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
1¾	¾	..	Chi Mil &St P	400	1	1	1	1
15¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N Western	200	3½	3	3½	3
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2½	2½	2⅜	2½
14	7	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	1100	6½	6	6½	6⅛
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	300	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	75	75	75	75
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	300	4	3½	3½	..
16⅞	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	5300	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	48½	48½	48½	..
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1400	19⅞	17¾	19½	18½
7⅞	4¼	..	Columb Picture	900	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	8100	5½	4½	5½	4⅞
20⅝	10½	2	Comm Credit pf B	10	13	13	13	..
27⅞	10¼	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	12	12	12	11⅞
4⅞	1⅝	.30	Comwith & So	5400	2½	2	2⅛	2
61½	27⅝	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	35½	35	35½	34
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	9200	37⅜	35½	37	35½
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	86	86	86	85½
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	200	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	1400	5½	5	5½	5⅜
11½	3	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	..
99½	89	8	Consol Oil pf	100	93	93	93	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	½	½	½	..
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	225	31	31	31	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	4500	21½	20	21½	20
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fiber	100	3¼	2¼	3¼	3½
25¼	6¾	.120	Cont Insurance	1100	8¾	8½	8½	8½
7	3½	..	Cont Oil	1600	5	4¾	5	4¾
	¾	..	Cont Shares	500	¼	¼	¼	..
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	4900	30¼	27⅞	30¼	28
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	110	110	110	110
4⅝	1⅞	..	Coty	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
15⅞	7¾	1.20	Crown Cork & S	700	12⅜	11½	12⅜	13¾
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	120	15¾	15½	15½	16
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1	1	1	⅞
17	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	5	5	5	..
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1700	2	1½	2	..
8½	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	8	7⅞	8	..
43⅝	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	26	26	26	26¾
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	48¼	48	48¼	49
2¾	⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	900	1	⅞	⅞	1
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	600	10½	10½	10½	10
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	600	54½	54	54	55½
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	400	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	13½	13½	13½	..
59¾	22⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	19800	25⅜	23⅜	25⅜	23¾
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	1100	88½	87	87½	87¾
			—E—					
87⅜	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	2400	39	36½	38⅜	37½
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	3	3	3	..
12½	2¼	..	Eitingon S pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	800	10½	9¼	10½	9½
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
64	11¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	12½	11¾	12½	12¼
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	10¾	10	10¾	..
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	100	6	6	6	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	23	23	23	..
10	2	..	Erie RR	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
			—F—					
4⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	50	1½	1½	1½	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T &R	400	10¾	10½	10½	..
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
53	35	2½	Firrst Nat Stores	1100	40⅞	38	40½	39¼
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	5⅞	5¼	5¾	4⅝
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	1900	12¼	13	13	..
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	900	12½	12	12½	12
			—G—					
3⅝	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	1	1	1	..
35⅞	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	800	11⅜	10¼	11⅜	10⅜
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	200	7	7	7	7
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	12	11¾	12	12
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	16500	10	9⅝	10	9⅜
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼
40½	19⅜	3	Gen Foods	2600	22¼	21¼	22¼	21¼
2¾	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	½	½	½	⅝
37	28	3	Gen Mills	500	30⅞	30	30⅞	30
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	6700	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
87⅛	58¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	5	9	58¾	59
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	4	4	4	4
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	1	1	1	1
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	8	8	8	6⅝
1¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	10	9½	10	9½
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	22800	15¾	14	15¾	13¾
2½	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1	1	1	..
7	3½	..	Gildden	100	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	3½
4½	3⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	8100	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
10⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3700	11⅜	10½	11⅜	10⅛
95	70	6	Gold Dust pf	400	72	71	72	71
8⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	100	2½	2½	2½	..
17	7	..	Goodrich pf	400	8	8	8	8
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	400	7½	6¾	7½	6¾
61	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	3200	17¾	16⅞	17½	17½
4½	1	..	Graham Paige	800	1½	1½	1½	1½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	400	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	900	8⅞	8	8⅞	8¼
13¼	5	2	Great Nor Ore	500	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	3600	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	5½
⅝	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	500	⅝	½	½	⅝
			—H—					
19	7½	..	Hahn D S pf	400	8¾	8	8	⅝..
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	39	38⅞	39	..
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	700	44⅝	43½	44½	..
131⅜	110	9	Homestake M	800	120¾	120¼	120¾	..
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	1400	11½	11	11½	11
5¼	1¾	..	Houston Oil new	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
57½	41¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	45	45	45	43⅝
38⅜	8	3½	Hudson & Man	400	13½	13½	13½	13
48	34½	5	Hud & Man pf	100	31½	31½	31½	..
11¾	2¾	..	Hudson Motor	900	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	2300	7	6½	7	6½
38⅝	7½	2	Indus Rayon	800	10½	10¼	10½	10
39½	14⅞	3	Ingersoll-Rand	4400	30¾	29¼	30	29¾
24	10	..	Inland Steel	900	10	10	10	..
			Inspiration Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	3⅜	.50t	Insuranshare Del	1100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
3½	1	..	Insuranshare Md	400	1½	1½	1½	1¼
40½	19⅜	3	Interboro Rap T	2800	5½	4¾	5⅛	5
4¼	1⅜	..	Interlake Iron	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
117	53½	6t	Int Business M	4200	60⅞	56½	60Q	56⅜
5½	1¼	4	Int Carriers	400	2	1½	2	1⅞
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	2100	1	⅝	1	⅝
21	4½	..	Int Combus pf	1200	11⅜	10	11⅜	10⅜
29¾	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	4300	13½	11¾	13	11⅞
108	68⅜	7	Int Harvester pf	100	71	71	71	..
11⅝	3⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	600	3	2¾	3	3
4	⅛	..	Int Mere Marines	2300	1⅛	⅝	1⅛	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 12	July 11
9¼	2½	..	Int Nickel	1400	3¾	3	3	..
10½	1⅝	..	Int Paper 7%	50	2½	2½	2½	..
2½	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
⅝	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
11	3	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
10½	3¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	20	4¼	4	4	..
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	900	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
24⅞	7½	..	Int Silver	1200	12½	11	12½	9¼
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	20	31	31	31	..
12¼	2¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	45600	5½	4⅜	5¼	4⅜
			—J—					
25½	10	..	Johns Manville	3700	12¾	11½	12¾	11¾
99¾	48	7	Johns Man pf	10	48	48	48	..
			—K—					
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9⅞	4⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	5	5	5	5
2⅞	½	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
22⅛	6⅝	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	10½	10½	10½	10

MOHAIR SALE FEATURE OF WOOL MARKET

Maine Mills Buy 15,000,000-Pound Balance of 1930 and 1931 Crop

Interest in wool on the part of the manufacturers continues fairly good, especially in the finer qualities. With improvement in the demand for knitted goods, which is expected, there will of necessity be better business in the medium wools again.

The lessened interest in wool for the moment, however, has been more than offset in the announcement that the National Wool Marketing Corporation has disposed of the balance of its 1930 and 1931 mohair, amounting to some 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. The sale is understood to have been made to two Maine mills, closely related in management. This takes the mohair into so-called "regular" consuming channels, as contrasted with the recent sale of some 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds which was made to the carpet mills at 5¾ cents a pound.

Observers are of the opinion that the mohair brought between 7 and 8 cents a pound. Not only is the sale an encouraging sign due to its size, but it has a further element of strength in that the fiber has all gone into one consumer's hands, thereby eliminating the possibility of competitive price-cutting in the finished fabric. It is understood that the Coöperative will hold its 1932 mohair consignments (adult hair) at 15 cents.

Sales of wool during the last week have been chiefly of fine and half-blood combing wools, for which prices have been firmly maintained. Fine and fine medium good French combing wools continue to sell mostly at 32 @ 33 cents, clean basis, while average wools are to be had at about 31 @ 32 cents.

For staple fine clips, uniform in staple and grade, about 35 cents, clean basis, is possible. Graded fine staple wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania fine delaines—have been sold again at up to 15 cents in the grease or 36 to 37 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood combing wools have been sold at firm prices, also, this week. Ohio has brought 15 cents in the grease for choice wool, or about 35 cents, clean basis. Territory wool is quotable all the way from 30 to 35 cents, clean.

For three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools the demand has been less insistent. Some sales are reported, on the basis of 14 to 15 cents for Ohio-Michigan three-eighths and 13½ to 14 cents for Ohio quarters. Territory wools have been selling, clean basis, at 30 to 31 cents for the better three-eighths combing wools and at about 26 to 27 cents for quarters.

In the woolen end of the business, there has been more or less demand for low grade wools, especially gray B supers which have been selling, good to choice lots, at 22@25 cents. For the useful stained B supers around 28@30 cents is usually quoted. A supers are selling at around 37@38 cents and fine A's at 38 to 40 cents.

Fine noils have not been held quite so firmly, with heavier production, the Bradford combed type being held all the way from 32@35 cents for good to choice, and other descriptions selling all the way down to about 22 cents for fair French style fine noils.

In the West, the movement of wool from the hands of the growers continues rather moderately. About two-thirds of the new domestic clip has been moved to date. For the fair to choice fine and fine medium clips, the purchasing price of the dealers continues to rule at 28 to 30 cents, clean basis, landed at Boston.

In the bright wool sections, there is fair interest shown in wool at 10½ to 11½ cents, f. o. b. cars, for medium Ohio and Michigan wools, while fine wools of the delaine types in Ohio and Pennsylvania are being taken at about a cent less.

Advices from the European markets indicate that the trade across the Atlantic is feeling more optimistic. Prices at the London Colonial wool auctions are being maintained on a steady basis. The future top markets at Antwerp and Roubaix also are showing improvement.

GENERAL MOTORS' JUNE SALES BETTER

The June percentage decline of General Motors sales from May was substantially less than the like period the two preceding years. Moreover, June marked the fourth consecutive month that sales to consumers in the United States exceeded those to dealers.

Total sales to dealers, including Canadian and overseas shipments, in June were 21.24 per cent under May, while the decline in like 1931 period was 27.36 per cent and two years ago 33.93 per cent.

Sales to consumers showed far less percentage decrease than the two preceding years. June sales were down 10.25 per cent from May, compared with declines of 15.81 per cent in 1931 and 26.17 per cent in 1930.

This comparatively small percentage decline in sales to consumers last month is distinctly favorable as compared with the decline in volume of sales to dealers in the United States.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD.

LONDON, July 13—Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., reports for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1932, profit before depreciation of £388,422 after transfer of unstated amount from reserves. In the preceding fiscal year profit was £402,691 after transfer from reserves of an unspecified amount. Final common dividend of 2½ per cent less tax, was declared, making 6 per cent for the year, compared with 7½ per cent on the old common shares in the previous year. Interest at 5 per cent on the 2,000,000 new common shares of £1 each, issued in December, last, was also paid.

WORCESTER BANK & TRUST

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13 (AP)—The Worcester Bank & Trust Company announced that more than $3,000,000 in cash had been added to its resources by the subscription of financial institutions and business corporations of the city and county and the bank's stockholders.

AUBURN AUTO LOSS

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Auburn Automobile Company had a net loss of $151,987 in the quarter ended May 31, contrasted with profit of $2,159,768 in the like period of 1931. Consolidated loss for the six months ended May 31, was $144,028, compared with a profit of $2,361,178 a year ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	28¾	28¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	10¼	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	7	6¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	4½	4½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	70	70
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	65	65
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	28½	28
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68¼	68¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65	65
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	45	45
Amer Smelting 5s '47	78	78
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100	99¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101	100¾
Amer T&T col 5s 'reg '46	100¼	100¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96¾	95½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¾	98
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	101¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	71½	71
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	53¾	52¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	68½	67
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	63
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76¼	76
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83¾	83¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79½	79½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94½	94½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72	72
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	35	34
Balt & Ohio 4½s 'cv '60	17½	17
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	28½	28
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	78½	78½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	33¼	32½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¼	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101½	101¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	66	65
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	80½	80
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	76	76
Boston & Maine 5s '67	53½	53½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	102	102
Bklyn City 1st	51½	51½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	79½	78½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¼	104¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	28½	28½
Bush Term con 5s '55	27½	27½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	49	49
By Products Coke 5½s '45	41	41
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81¾	81¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81½	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83	82
Can North 4½s '35	93½	93
Can North deb 6½s '46	97	96½
Can North deb 7s '40	96½	96¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	63½	63½
Can Pacific 5s '54	71	71
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	22	22
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	16	16
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	100½	100½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	68½	67
Cen Pacific 5s '60	39½	39½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	60	60
Certainteed 5½s '48	23¾	23¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	33	36
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	71	71
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	84	83¾
Ches & O 4½s B	72	72
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82	82
Chicago & East 6s '34	45	45
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	8	8
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101	101
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34	34
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	58½	58½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¾	3⅜
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19	18½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17	16¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	9	8¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	17	17
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	10¾	10½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	15½	15¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	84½	84½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	106	106
Childs Co 5s '43	16¼	16¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	21	20
Chi Gas & Elec deb 6s '68 A	89	88½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	95	95
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	52	52
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	36	36
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	65¾	65¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	57	76
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	42	42
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	67¼	67¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68½	68¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86¼	86
Con Gas 4½s '51	93	92½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¼	103
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101½	101½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	65	65
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73	73
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	89¾	89¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	85	85
Den & Rio G con 4s '28	35	33½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	6½	6½@8
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	8½	8½
Detroit Ed 5s '33	100	100
Dodge Bros 6s 6s '40	68	68
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	98¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	5	5
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	65	64
Erie RR ref 5s '67	15¼	14½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	15¼	15
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	5½	5½
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	15	15
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	69	69
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Goodrich 6s '45	35¾	35¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68¾	68¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68	66
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	95¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	40	39½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	47½	46½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	56	55
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	23	23
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100½	100½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	36	36
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	71½	71½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101½
Ill Central 4s '53	39½	39½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	38	38
Ill Central 4¾s '66	21¼	20½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	24	24
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	24½	24
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	65	64
Inland Steel 4½s M '81	66	66
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	21¾	22[1]¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	⅞	⅞
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	42½	40½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	42½	40
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	22	20
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67	63
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	46¾	46½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	18½	18½
Int Paper 6s '55	12	11½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	23	21½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	25½	23
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	24½	23
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	67	67
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	46¾	46
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94	93¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	53⅜	53
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81¾	81½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	25½	25½
Kreuger & Foundation 6s '36	48¾	48½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	70	69¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	76¾	76¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	46	46
L'Autaro 6s '54	6	6
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	31½	31
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	37½	37½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70½	70½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	74½	74½
Long Island NE 5s '32	100½	100½
Long Island 5s '34	85	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	24¾	24
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96	96
L&N uni 4s '40	77	77
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	47½	47½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34½	32
Marion Steam 6 6s	22½	22½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	66½	66½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	53½	53⅜
Meade 6s '45 ww	26	26
Metro Edison 4½s '68	75	73
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	87	85
Metro Water 5½s '50	61	60½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76¾	76¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	52	52
Mo Ill 5s '59	30	26
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	37	37
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	22	22
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	44	43½
Mo Pacific III Ext	55	55
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¼	10¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24	23½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	23½	23½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24	23¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7¾	7½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70	70
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	57	56
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	42¾	42¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	78	77¼
Nat Steel 5s	62	61¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¾	101¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	82¾	82¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	60	60
N O T & M 4½s pcts '56	20	20
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71	71
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	62	62
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	36	36
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	36	35½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	38	38
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	64	64
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	67	67
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17	16
NY Chi & StL 5½s '78	19½	19½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	38	37
NY Dock Co 4s '51	49¼	49½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35½	35½
NY Edison 5s C '51	102¼	101½
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103⅞	103¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109⅝	109¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '40	94½	94½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104½	104½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	51	51
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46	46
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	89	89
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	93	93
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	90½	90½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '40	20½	20
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅝	100½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	39	38¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	43	42
Norf & W con 4s '96	85¾	85¾
Norf & W 6s '24	102½	102½
North Am Co 5s '61	65¼	65
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95¾	95¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56½	56
Nor Pacific pr lien 4s '97	71¾	71½
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	53	53
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69¼	68½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96½	96
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	92	92
Ont Trans 5s	84	84
Otis Steel 6s '41	16½	16½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	102½
Pac Pub Sea 5s	94½	94
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	15	15
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13½	12½

	High	Low
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '83	11	11
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	15	15
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	81¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87¼	87½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	43½	43½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	68¼	65½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	62	60
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	87	86½
PPeoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	90⅛	90½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	76	76
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	33½	33½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	44½	43½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	84	84
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	18	18¼
Pub Ser E&G 4s	91	90
Pub Ser E&G 4½s '67	98¼	98
Pure Oil 5½s '40	60	60
Purity Baking 5s '48	53¾	53½
Remington Arms af 6s '37	58½	58½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	37	36
Republic I&S af 5s '40	46¾	46¾
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	51¾	51¾
Richfield Oil Co of Can 5s '44 ct	14	12
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11½	11½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¾	9½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	23½	22½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	73	72
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	25	25
Shell Pipe 5s '52	66	65½
Shell Union 5s ct '47	63¼	63¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80	80
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	84
Sinclair Cr O 5½s '38	101	100¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	58
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	35⅞	35⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	33½	32½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	33¼	32¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33	32
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	49	48½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	13⅜	13
Southern Ry con 5s '94	70	66
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	20	20
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	19	19
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	21	21
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅜	102⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88¾	88
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	92	92
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	71	71
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	58½	58½
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¼	47⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	23
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	39	38½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101⅜
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅛	100⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	68¼	68¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	91
Union Pacific 4s '68	70¾	70¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78	78
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30½	30½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	67	65½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	18	17
Util Pow & It 5½s '47	19¼	19¾
Vanadium 5s '41	37½	36½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	78	77¾
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	29¼	29⅛
Wabash RR 4½s '78	5¼	5¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	5½	5½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	27	27
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	16½	16½
Warren Bros 5½s '41	20½	20½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101½	101
West Shore 4s 2361	68¼	68¼
Western Electric 5s '44	94¼	94
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44¾	44⅞
Western Union 5s '51	48	48
Western Union col 5s '38	56	56
Western Union 5s '60	46	46
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	37	37
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	44¾	44¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	74	73½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55¼	55¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	54	54

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jul13
3½s '47	101.11	101.10	101.11	101.11
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.24	101.23	101.24	101.24
1st 4¼s reg	101.18		101.18	
4th 4¼s '38	102.24	102.23	102.24	102.23
4th 4¼s reg	102.19		102.19	
US 3s '55	94.15	93.18	94.15	93.18
US 3½s '49	95.8	94.22	94.22	94.21
US 3½s '43 Mar	99.8	99.4	99.8	99.4
US 3½s '43 June	99.12	99.11	99.11	99.4
US 3½s '47	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.00
US 3½s '56	100.24	100.20	100.24	100.18
US 4s '54	102.28	102.26	102.28	102.19
US 4¼s '52	105.31	105.27	105.27	105.28

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	21½	21
Antioquia 7s A '45	8½	8½
Antioquia 7s B '45	8¾	8¾
Antwerp 5s '58	73½	73⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	40¼	39
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42⅞	42⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45	45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43	43
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41½	41½
Australia 4½s '56	66½	65¼
Australia 5s '55	73	73¼
Australia 5s '55	73	72¼
Australia 5s '57	72⅝	72¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	32	32
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	27	27
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	30¼	30¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	92⅜	92¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96½	96
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101⅞	101¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101¼	100¾
Bergen 5s '60	20	20
Berlin (City) 6 s'58	29	25
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	29	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	42	41¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	38½	38
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	31½	31
Berlin Elec 6s '55	34	32¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17½	17½
Bremen 7s '35	40	40
Brisbane 6s '50	62¼	62½
Brisbane 5s '57	56	55
Brisbane 5s '58	56	55
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23½	23½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	32	31¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28½	28½
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12	12
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95⅜	95⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80	79½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93⅝	93¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	7½	7
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	18	18
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	7¾	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7¾	7⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8	8
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	30	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	33
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	59	59
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	61	61
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	19½	19½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	27	27
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	33	33
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37⅝	37⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	8¼	8
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	71	71
Denmark (King) 6s '42	79¾	79¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	41⅜	39¾
Dutch El 6s '47	95	95
Dutch El 6s '62	91	91
Finland (Rep) 6½s '58	49	49
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	26½	26½
Frankfort 6½s '53	25½	25½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¾	118¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	43	43
German 7s '49	68¾	67½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43	43
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	40	39½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39⅞	39⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48	47½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	24	23½
Germ El Pow '53	37½	37
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	36½	36½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	32¾	32¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	44⅝	43½
Greek 7s '64	31	31
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	63	63
Hamburg 6s '46	32	32
Hansa 6s '39 ww	27	27
Harpen 6s '40 ww	40	40
Helsingfors 6½s '60	43	43
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	30	30
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	23½	23½
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	90
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52¾	52¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	86¼	86¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	33½	31¾
Karstadt 6s '43	21½	19¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11	11
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	72	71
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10⅝	10½
New South Wales 5s '57	70	69
New South Wales 5s '58	69½	69
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
Norway (King) 5s '63	72	72
Norway (King) 5½s '65	72½	72
Norway (King) 6s '43	76¼	76
Norway (King) 6s '44	77¾	77¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	75	74½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	51½	50¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	47	47
Oslo GE 5s '63	63¾	63¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¼	103¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102⅞	102½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	5½	5½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4¾	4
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4	4
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	46	46
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	53	52½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	87	84
Prussia 6½s '51	33	32½
Prussia 6s '52	32½	30½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	76½	75
Queensland (State) 7s '41	87	85
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	40	38½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	39	39
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	39	38
Rhinelbe 7s '46	34½	34
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	7¼	7
Rome (City) 6½s '52	77	76¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	79	79
Rukmania 7s '59	37	37
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42 ww	36	36
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	38½	37½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	33¼	33¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	37	36½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	28¾	27½
Siemens 7s '35	58	58
Silesia (Prov) 5s '58	25½	25½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106¾	106¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	28	28
Sydney 5½s '55	62	61½

	High	Low
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	90	89¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Talman Elec 5½s '71	42	42
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	47¾	47¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37	36¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	8	8
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅛	103⅞
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	28⅝	28
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	28	26
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	23½	23½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	25¼	25½
Westphalia El 6s '53	23½	22¼
Württemberg 7s '54	38	37½

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NEW YORK, July 13—The campaign by big indust

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"A STRONG, SECURE AND DEPENDABLE BANK"

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Whitman's Chocolate Syrup

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines; minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Rime-o-Grams No. 2

Historic Places

Published: June 15, 1932

ANSWERS

1.
Within these round walls
By an emperor reared,
Were held brutal games,
While the populace cheered.
(Colosseum)

2.
A needle enormous
Left home—what a pity!
Sailed across the Atlantic
And parked in a city.
(Cleopatra's Needle [N. Y.])

3.
For marvelous beauty
One tomb stands alone;
An exquisite gem,
A poem in stone.
(Taj Mahal)

4.
What rampart was built
A nation to guard,
Which kept savage hordes
In their northern backyards?
(Great Wall of China)

5.
Where monarchs held Court
In ancient French halls,
Now paintings of masters
Embellish the walls.
(Louvre)

WINNERS

Miss D. A. Dresser, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Mary G. Irving, New York City.
Miss Mary G. Kite, Washington, D. C.
Miss Maude M. Peek, Laguna Beach, Calif.
Miss L. J. Sanderson, Winchester, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Whitney, Wash., D. C.
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Miss F. R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Mrs. G. Bouyer, Chicago, Ill.
Henry F. Wade, Henderson, Ky.
Mrs. Mary C. Cogswell, Dallas, Pa.
Mrs. W. H. du Moulin, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma P. Legge, Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Miss Marga Waldron, Cornwall, N. Y.
J. M. Mathews Jr., Seattle, Wash.
Miss Raymore Smith, New York City.
Miss A. P. Mahan, Boise Idaho.
Miss M. H. Soule, Superior, Wis.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, O.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston, Mass.

Note: In verse two, Cleopatra's Needle, in Central Park, N. Y., is correct—not the one in London. The line "Sailed across the Atlantic" gave this hint.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Earl of Shaftesbury
(1801—1885)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Educator at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered Parliament in 1826. From about that time his name became a household word in its association with measures that had to do with improving the social conditions of the laboring class. Child labor, mining conditions, public health and housing all evoked his active interest.

One of the leaders in establishing of ragged schools, he was for 40 years the president of the Ragged School Union. The head of many philanthropic and religious societies, in connection with William E. Gladstone, and J. H. Newman, he organized in 1869 **the first charity society in the world.**

Rime-O-Grams

No. 14

Natural Wonders

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

What notable span
Was built without clamor?
No assistance was needed
From nail, saw or hammer.

2.

Thrown up once an hour
By a force that surprises,
A column of water
Two hundred feet rises.

3.

A "garden" they call it,
Among rocks colossal;
Instead of a blossom
You gather a fossil.

4.

O'erhead the blue grass,
Its dark roof concealing;
Shapes strange and fantastic
Adorn floor and ceiling.

5.

Across the Atlantic
It rapidly glides;
While chilling companions
Hug closely its sides.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 14."

What They Say

Backing Up Hoover

"A wave of reaction against the blind condemnation of Mr. Hoover has already begun to build itself up, and is moving steadily from west to east."—*Paul Hutchinson.*

Hoover and the Constitution

"No President has ever more scrupulously obeyed the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution than Herbert Hoover." — *Albert Shaw.*

In Lighter Vein

The Retort Courteous

John Van Buren, old-time Maine lawyer, had just won a close decision in the Superior Court.

"I would like to know, Mr. Van Buren, if there is any cause so despicable that you would not be ready to advocate it for money!" his antagonist's client exclaimed, as all walked out of the courtroom.

"I don't know," Van Buren drawled, "what have you been doing now?"—*Boston Globe.*

Sent Home

James came to a word he could not pronounce.

"Barque," prompted the teacher.

James snickered.

"Barque!" exclaimed the teacher, harshly.

James (obediently): "Bow-wow."—*The Recorder.*

Sh-h!

"Their engagement is still a secret."

"So everybody is saying."—*Ghendai Mangwa* (Tokyo).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ACT first. Then talk about it—if you must.

—ARAB PROVERB

At the Circus

(Omaha World-Herald)

Omaha, Neb.

DURING the circus matinée Wednesday, when the Tangier Temple was host at the City Auditorium to crippled children and others from 22 institutions, an elderly gentleman, seated in an obscure place downstairs, beckoned the peanut and popcorn venders and the pop salesmen to come to him.

"Let each crippled or orphaned child have a bag of peanuts or a sack of popcorn, and a bottle of pop," he told them. "And bring the bill to me."

There were more than 1500 children downstairs!

Each of the venders sold out several times over, and the elderly gentleman settled with them. The elderly gentleman was from Ashland, he said, but he refused to give his name.

The Children's Corner

A High Hat Goes Higher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. SCROGGINS, Boston Common squirrel; Fib, the sparrow chieftain, and Florrie, the capable pigeon, stopped to examine a long, round, red thing. It lay across the benches which face the bandstand on the Common, looping between benches and ending in a brass contrivance which anyone who knows a garden hose would have recognized as a nozzle. This nozzle affair was propped against one of the uprights of a bench in such a way that it looked like a number of things, for example, a hatrack.

Scroggins surveyed the hose with his customary expertness.

"Hurrumph!" he said.

Fib hopped into the air and walked along the top of the hose, skipping along the valleys made

The Hat Soared Into the Air, Borne by the Stream of Water.

by the loopings and ruffling his wings as he climbed the hills formed by the hose at the end of each loop.

Florrie selected a seat on the back of a bench where she could wink to her heart's content with one eye and gaze at everything with the other sharp eye.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins, watching Fib.

The old squirrel took off his hat with a flourish. He hung it on the nozzle with a smile of delight, as though the discovery of the nozzle's hatrack possibilities were especially choice, as it was, from the Scroggins way of thinking. Then the oldest of common squirrels did one of those things which keep him young in the eyes of all who know him. He leaped to the looped hose and, balancing himself by jerks of his body from side to side, walked along it as expertly as any tight-rope walker.

"Hooray!" said Fib. Scroggins did so well that after a time he skipped and then after more time he ran.

Suddenly the hose stiffened, swelling visibly. And while Scroggins still exhibited his skill as a hose walker, a great stream of water burst from the nozzle. The high silk hat was of course in the way, but the water paid little if any attention to it. The hat soared into the air, borne by the stream of water.

"Here! Here!" shouted Scroggins.

"Dear! dear!" said Fib.

Florrie winked outrageously.

Scroggins hustled off the rope and picked up his hat. "It's wet," he said. "But not seriously." He held it carefully in his hand with the brim against his chest. "I'm afraid, friends," he said, "I'll have to be careful where I hang my hat." He laughed. "That's the time a high hat was even higher than high." Which Fib considered such an excellent bit of Scroggins observation that he flew to all parts of the Common and repeated it to every sparrow, pigeon and squirrel he met.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Advanced" or "postponed" (R. S., who says he wrote to a friend, giving the information that an organization's "quarterly meeting date falls on the first Monday of July, but, since this is a national holiday, the date for the meeting has been *advanced* to July 11." The inquirer says the friend good-naturedly insists that to advance the date would require setting a time before the usual day of meeting, not after)—We are obliged to agree with the friend.

Webster's defines "advance" (v. t. 6) as "to make earlier, as an event or date; to hasten." Therefore, a meeting to be held July 4 would be *advanced* to June 27 or *postponed* until July 11.

Fort, fortress (Mrs. R. C. G.)—A "fort," according to Webster's, is "a strong or fortified place; usually a fortified place occupied only by troops, surrounded with such works as a ditch, rampart, and parapet, or other means of defense."

A "fortress," according to the same authority, is "a fortified place; especially a large and permanent fortification, sometimes including a town."

(Assuming that there must be some difference in gender, one of our "Lighter Vein" contributors once opined that the principal difference between "fort" and "fortress" is that it costs more to keep up a fortress.)

"Cello" or "'cello" (R. S. P.)—The familiar abbreviation for "violoncello" (not "violincello") has been used so long that the apostrophe is no longer required (the authority accepted by this newspaper, in fact, prefers the form with it omitted).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER

South Carolina

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The field of the flag should be blue and the palmetto and crescent white. The staff is gold.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The origin of the name of this State is the same as that of its sister state to the north, the Carolina coming originally from "Carolus" the Latin word for Charles, the name of the King of France and of several kings of England.

South Carolina is often called the "Palmetto State," from palm trees with their fan-shaped leaves, like that seen on the flag. There are two mottoes on the seal of the State of South Carolina. One of these, "Dum Spiro-Spero" means, "While I breathe, I hope." The other, "Animis Opibusque Parati" is the Latin for "Ready in soul and resource." The Legislature of South Carolina has chosen for the flower of the State the yellow jasmine.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the eighth star in the American flag stands for South Carolina

(This series is appearing each Wednesday)

Did You Know That—

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

More than 25,000 watch towers were built along the Great Wall of China at intervals of from 100 yards to a mile?

With the exception of gold, silver is the most malleable of all metals?

Britain has, on the average, two miles of highway for every square mile of land?

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: The world is getting better in some ways. You seldom see a man photographed with his chin in his hand.

Arizona Producer: Liquid rubber is now being sprayed on metal to form a resilient protective covering. May be an idea here for pedestrians.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Countries Puzzle:

India, Italy, Sweden.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Debts—America's Question Now

JUBILATION over the agreement at Lausanne to fix an end to war reparations has quickly become tempered by American political reaction to the informal understanding regarding war debt negotiations upon which the accord hinges. This "gentlemen's agreement" not to ratify the Lausanne treaty until arrangements have been made with the United States—an agreement far from secret—has aroused displeasure that debt payments from the former allies to the United States should be made dependent on payments from Germany to the allies.

But this link has been more or less present in debt discussions ever since the war. And while the American Government has insisted that the two obligations are separate, yet it has established a policy of settlement of the war debts on a basis of capacity to pay, and the receipt or nonreceipt of reparations in the straitened circumstances of European debtor nations may affect their ability to pay. This, particularly, is the French point of view.

Public reception of the projected settlement in the several countries shows that at least three large and distinct bodies of public opinion have to be dealt with. It is more than a question of agreement between statesmen; it is a matter of agreement between peoples.

A large section of German opinion, even besides that represented by the Hitlerite and Nationalist parties, cries for repudiation and harbors a deep-rooted unwillingness to pay.

French public opinion would hardly have given a hearing to a settlement that did not in some way tie cuts in reparations to cuts in war debts. If, after the huge—but perhaps inevitable—concessions made by the French delegates to Germany, the United States should refuse any reduction on the obligation owed it, France would emerge a net debtor instead of a net creditor on war obligations account.

France's "safeguard clause" did not go into the treaty, but its effect was obtained, as in the Young plan, by a separate agreement. Nor is this agreement entirely novel, since France's ratification of its war debt settlement with the United States was held up until after the Young plan had been signed.

Against the repeated French efforts to hitch debt payments to the falling star of reparations there stands an undeniably large and solid block of American opinion that insists on collection irrespective of where the debtors get the money. There were no reservations as to payment when the money was borrowed, and the United States had no part in demanding reparations or territory at the end of the war. If German or French youth balks at paying the cost of a war it did not start, how much less reason is there for saddling the bill on a second generation of American taxpayers?

From all this it will be seen that the differences between the nations over these legacies of war are largely differences of point of view. The questions between them are questions not to be agitated but to be composed. Statesmen already have seen the necessity of some adjustment. The greatest enemies to a solution are extremism, prejudice and provincialism among certain sections of the peoples involved. If Americans will compare their tax burdens with the tremendously heavier ones of French and German citizens, and if Frenchmen will consider what would have been their situation if America had not entered the war, there will be a considerable increase of reasonableness.

By and large it is more important that the people of the nations concerned should understand and trust each other than that debts should be either canceled or paid. Between the two extremes there must lie some revision on which the differences can be compromised and the peoples can agree. A settlement of the issue, and removal of its disruptive effect on world commerce, would constitute one of the strongest possible aids to general economic recovery. There is no reason for American politicians to cast suspicion upon the actions of the diplomats at Lausanne, but there is every reason for the American State Department to keep the way open for whatever negotiations may be necessary to effect an all-around agreement—and for American public opinion to prepare to ratify it.

How Finance the Student?

AMERICAN colleges and universities have succeeded remarkably well in their efforts to maintain enrollments during the last three years. They have enabled students to continue their studies almost as if business were normal. Besides awarding as many scholarships as possible, they have used loan funds, allowed installment payments of tuition and assisted students to find part-time employment.

When they extended credit, either as to tuition and fees or in direct loans, it is probably safe to assume that the schools' security was almost always the students' promise to pay. Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University wrote for the Saturday Evening Post, July 9, that "in many cases universities have so far been lenient and have carried a heavy load of unpaid undergraduate obligations. They cannot continue to do this."

Even in prosperous times the percentage of students requiring financial assistance is high. Dr. Walter J. Greenleaf reported in 1929 to the United States Bureau of Education that approximately one-half the men and one-fourth of the women in 1068 institutions of higher education were working part time outside of school to help pay expenses. At the present time these figures would have to be revised upward, just when both endowed and tax-supported schools must retrench. Obviously, unless enrollments are to be curtailed, new ways must be found to pay the students' bills.

Financing the freshmen will be a greater problem this year because, with so many seeking part-time jobs near the campus, virtually all places will have been taken by the more advanced students before the new class arrives. Dean Gauss has pointed out a way to minimize this difficulty:

> We are, fortunately, incomparably richer in institutions of higher education than any other country in the world. We have more than 1000 of them, and there is usually one, often more, in every city of any size. Since the problem of living expenses is so important to the freshman, when the parents are really so pinched that they cannot help him with funds . . . they should keep him at home, give him board and lodging, and urge him to matriculate at their local university and make good there until such time as a change proves itself financially safe and educationally expedient.

Fraternities and other student organizations also can assist the newcomers by campaigning for additional loan funds for needy and trustworthy applicants. Financing the student is an important part of the larger task of financing education in general.

A Visitor to Chile

IF A government may be judged by its advisers, the Davila régime in Chile, provided that it manages to retain its uneasy seat, is bent upon indulging in what Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt calls "experimentation." The appointment of Prof. Werner Sombart of the University of Berlin to head an economic mission to Santiago is the most convincing evidence that has so far appeared.

Dr. Sombart is the antithesis of Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who has hitherto monopolized such appointments in South America. Dr. Kemmerer aimed at the establishment of exchange stability; hence his designation as the "gold doctor." The German philosopher-economist seeks for social stability.

To the German thinker, who occupies a position all his own in the field of economic scholarship, economics is concerned with what ought to be, not with what is, which Marshall said was the economist's task. In other words, economics is merely a branch of ethics, not a positive science in itself. In his latest book he quotes with approval Schmoller's dictum that not a single nail is hammered without ethics. Sombart's approach has thus come to be known as "comprehending" economics.

A pioneer economist is thus going to join a pioneer statesman. The appointment sheds a lot of light on Señor Davila's thought processes. Feature writers have given the impression that when he was Ambassador to Washington much of his time was spent in studying Marx and Lenine. Now it appears he also studied the mellower Sombart, whose appointment should discard the lingering suspicion that the head of the Chilean junta is a Communist in disguise, aiming at breaking down the economic edifice. He is evidently a constructive reformer who wishes to remold his country in such a manner as to yield the maximum in social service.

When the Republicans Attack

EVEN a good speech is no adequate excuse for opening in July a political campaign which cannot end until November—not under present conditions of weather and business in the United States. Conventions are bad enough, but they can be regarded as entertainment. There is some danger that campaign speeches will be taken seriously. Perhaps that is why the curious custom grew up which required presidential nominees to remain in ostensible ignorance of their honor until ceremoniously advised by a committee some weeks after the actual nomination.

But in firing, on Monday night in Boston, the first shot for the Republicans, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, could plead that it was made necessary by the nonchalant way in which Governor Roosevelt shattered this very tradition and immediately admitted knowledge of his nomination. Mr. Mills was answering the Democratic acceptance speech. At the same time his speech afforded a good idea of the general lines which Republican campaign arguments will take.

Apparently the party in power will abandon somewhat the traditional rôle of defender—it would have difficulty in defending things as they are—and will itself attack, at least on one flank. That flank of course is the Democratic House of Representatives. Mr. Mills made a very telling point in holding up the recent performance of the House, under the leadership of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, as an example of what the country might expect from a Democratic administration.

He cited, of course, the House's vote to issue flat money to pay the bonus, its readiness to promote "pork barrel" legislation in the Garner relief bill, its extreme tenderness about economy cuts, its demand for Federal Reserve control of commodity prices, and its willingness to unbalance the budget. He added a few jabs at the Democratic votes which put oil, coal, copper and lumber tariffs into the tax bill. Altogether it is a difficult indictment to dodge.

And Mr. Mills' version of it was given point by the almost simultaneous message which President Hoover sent to Congress in vetoing the Garner relief bill. Indeed, the contrast between the quick, firm and nationally minded grasp of affairs in the White House, and the slow, uncertain and locally minded handling of them in the Capitol during the last six months, is one of the best campaign arguments the Republicans will find.

Of course, the comparison is not in all respects a fair one, particularly in so far as it puts all the blame on the Democratic House. The supposedly Republican Senate is partly responsible for misplays by the congressional team. And even the irresponsible fiscal measures that were passed only by the House probably would have received more careful consideration had the Democrats felt the responsibility of power, as they would were the Administration under their control.

Yet it is apparent that the Republicans, if they wish, will this year have plenty of ammunition for attack. If they become irked by Democratic bombardments they can themselves take the offensive. If the Democratic fire on Republican failure to stop the depression becomes too hot, the Republicans can get out of the trenches and charge the Democratic House. Politically attack is always easier than defense.

But to a nonpartisan bystander it would appear that each party might gain more by refraining from the temptation to assail the other's past and devote closer attention to its own possibilities for the future. How either may have failed to save the country from distress is less important than what it offers in the way of a practical, constructive program for lifting it out of that distress. This year particularly, politicians are likely to find the people impatient with a rehashing of past mistakes. How to find the way to something better ahead is what they want to hear about.

Monkeys and Music

MUSIC—as the line from Congreve is often misquoted—may have charms to soothe the savage beast, but this cannot be proved from the disappointing attitude of the occupants of the monkey house in the Paris Zoo toward certain recent experiments.

Turning momentarily aside from the slightly cacophonous debates in the Chamber of Deputies which preceded the reparations settlement, Parisians, with their inimitable flair for extracting fun, have been trying music on the monkeys in the Jardin d'Acclimatation. From all standpoints, anthropological as well as musical, the results were dismal. The show was a complete "flop." Not a monkey moved a risible muscle. Jazz failed to move a funny-bone. And to operatic arias they paid no more attention than does society in the horseshoe tiers of modern music temples.

It may be, of course, that monkeys who have the advantage of Parisian training and environment are more sophisticated than other members of the arboreal family who disport themselves in less favored lands. But judging from reports, it merely proves that the monkey is sadly lacking in individualism and knows nothing of self-expression. Rather does he show a lamentable sycophancy and subservient imitation of humans. For this is solemnly stated:

> Whatever the instrument or whatever the tune, the monkey never for a moment deviated from his normal demeanor or relaxed his customary exercises.

On second thought, however, such conclusions may be unjust. That particular monkey was undoubtedly a humorist of the dry variety, a Wodehouse or Stephen Leacock. With ear glued to the chink of the door of some concert hall, he had overheard someone say, upon an intermission, to a friend occupying a seat in the row behind, "As I was saying when the orchestra so rudely interrupted"—

A Piece of Straw in France

WHAT the politicians of France lack in progressive instinct they make up in dramatic effect. The action, taken by the Senate on June 23, of bringing up a bill for the removal of the inequalities of the civil code at the very moment when it was expected to be opening a discussion upon the question of women's suffrage, was as full of drama as it was unexpected.

Swift senatorial wits had grasped at a straw; but it is more than doubtful whether the straw will succeed in saving the situation for them—whether the still quicker wits of the women of France will not see through the drama and refuse even to be interested in it.

The question of votes for women has vexed France for thirteen years. In 1919 the Chamber passed a measure in favor of it; in 1922 the Senate threw the measure out. From 1923 to 1927 a committee of the Senate considered the question; finally it reported unfavorably.

But in the meantime, social and economic conditions have not stood still. French women, like all other women, have been forced to undertake work outside their homes, and in this work inequality with men before the law has proved insupportable.

It has been obvious all along that one of the first acts of the French women upon gaining political enfranchisement would be to demand the complete removal of the old civil code—the "Code Napoléon"—under which no married woman can administer her own property, run her own business, obtain her own passport, or have her own bank account except by premarriage arrangement—and the reasonableness of their case has been one of the chief arguments in favor of granting the franchise to them.

But the Senate does not want to grant it. Therefore, it proposes to remove the economic grievance while retaining the political stigma.

It seems hardly possible that the tactics—astute as they are—will work. The prolonged existence of the Code Napoléon is an anomaly, and its removal would undoubtedly be of enormous benefit to French women who are struggling against odds too hard for them. But its disappearance cannot be accepted as a substitute for justice. Justice can only be done by acknowledging women's rights as precisely the same as men's rights in matters of citizenship.

Editorial Notes

When an airplane showered 10,000 lollypops on Camp Happy, at Philadelphia, it is barely probable that the 900 boys and girls assembled there gazed at their aerial benefactor in open-mouthed astonishment.

At the forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Philatelic Society, scheduled to open August 16 in Los Angeles, it is to be expected that many international issues will come up for discussion.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin says that there is an appalling amount of grit in Britain's industries. But there is more "grit" still in Britain herself.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Many Third, but No Fourth Parties—Non-prohibition Countries Have Crime Problem

THE organization of third parties within the United States proceeds as earnestly as though there were really some potency in this form of political revolt. Between William Z. Foster who heads the Communist Party, Norman Thomas of the Socialists, and former Congressman Upshaw who heads the Prohibition Party with the proviso that he will retire if Senator Borah will take the honor and its responsibility—there is a wide field yet to be filled with other third parties. Oddly enough, no party has ever confessed itself fourth, even after the votes have been counted.

Most intelligent of all is the political organization headed by Dr. John Dewey, and largely led by college professors. I think it is intelligent because it does not hope to have any influence on this year's presidential contest, and, indeed, was not organized with any such purpose in mind. Rather its intent is to formulate a political creed to which dissatisfied voters of any party may subscribe and, with this declaration of doctrine, offer the support of its adherents to either of the old parties which may prove receptive. Probably—nay, certainly—neither will, and the result will be the wholly independent action of Dr. Dewey's cohorts. A sanguine member of his executive committee insists that they will elect their President in 1936.

Obviously this is essentially a development of that "pressure politics" for the practice of which the Anti-Saloon League was so bitterly condemned until its rival, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, took over the system and applied it with telling effect at the two recent Chicago conventions. But while it is comparatively easy to force a single issue to acceptance by a party, or a nominee, by marshaling supporters and promising their mass support, it is not so easy to compel acceptance of an entire program. For this reason Dr. Dewey's organization, instead of being a floating force, operating now with one party, and again with the other, will almost inevitably become a third party in itself. Then its future will depend upon the astuteness of its management.

In 1856, the Republican Party was a third party. Four years later, under Abraham Lincoln, it became a major party. Since that time only three insurrectionary political bodies have exerted any serious influence. The People's Party forced the Democratic Party to accept Bryanism. The Gold Democratic Party helped materially the defeat of Bryan. And the Progressive Party defeated Taft and enthroned the Democrats for eight years. All three are today dead, and one wonders whether they were ever worth while.

* * *

In the midst of the clamor about the terrible lawlessness among American youth, due, we are told, to the prohibition law, a friend sends an article by G. Ward Price, an English journalist of standing, dealing with similar conditions in England. It appears that in that happy home of license and strict regulation of liquor, Home Office statistics show crime, and particularly juvenile crime, alarmingly on the increase. Between 1921 and 1930, in England, crimes of violence increased from 1284 to 1986; crimes against property from 15,402 to 25,190, and larcenies from 61,370 to 96,180. Two-thirds of the convicted criminals were below the age of thirty; more than one-half were under twenty-one. The compiler of the figures sums up the situation with the remark, "This is the day of the disorderly youth and the dishonest girl."

The Foreign Office Blue Book makes the statement that "among juveniles, fourteen to sixteen, the number guilty was in 1930, almost three times what it should have been on a basis of the number living. Among youths and girls, aged sixteen to twenty-one, the number guilty was between twice and thrice what it should have been on that basis."

I cite these figures not wholly for the purpose of controverting the persistent assertion that the prevalence of juvenile crime and disorder in the United States is due to prohibition. There is no prohibition in England, yet the conditions there are as reported. On the other hand, prohibition in the United States has not checked the evil here. What is needed in both countries is for people who are impressed with the gravity of the problem to refrain from trying to make of it a count in the indictment of the American system of liquor control, and seek sincerely for an explanation in order that an effective remedy may be discovered.

I for one do not believe that an increase in criminal tendencies among youngsters of fourteen to sixteen is due to the example set by the nations in their saturnalia of war twelve years ago. It was easy for those who participated in that war to come out of it with a lessened respect for good order, property rights, and the sanctity of human life. But these children were from two to four years old when the war ended. Are we to explain their present mental state upon the theory that their parents, in time of peace, sought to impress a war psychology upon them?

That a certain weakening of the moral fiber, a distinct letting down of moral and ethical standards did follow the war, and is still observable, is beyond doubt. The most eminent publishers put forth books of a character that, prior to the war, might have landed publisher and author in jail. Plays were largely attended, generally discussed, and even honored with prizes, although the incidents depicted would have been taboo in any decent society twenty years ago. Toleration, rather than either reverence or respect for parents, became the general attitude among the young. A pest of prurient periodicals on the news stands is a symptom rather than the cause of the widespread contempt for decency. And concurrently with these conditions is the fact that never before was education more valued, or more generally sought; never before was the pressure for admission to colleges and universities so great.

What is the answer? Men will differ widely. For my own part I am inclined to ascribe these conditions to the breaking down of family life, due largely to the automobile, and to the lessening influence of the churches, and of religious thought in the everyday life of the people. Not legislation, not social reform, not rigid law enforcement, but a harking back to love and respect for the elders, and a turning again to the spiritual and away from the material guidance of life, will be essential if order is again to be instilled in the minds of our young people.

Books of Current Interest

A Handful of Authorities

The Way Forward, by Robert S. Brookings. New York: Macmillan. $1.

Banking, Credit, and the Crisis, by J. W. Kempster. London: London General Press.

The World's Economic Crisis and the Way of Escape, Halley Stewart Lecture, 1931, by Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Josiah Stamp, J. Maynard Keynes, Sir Basil Blackett, Henry Clay, Sir W. H. Beveridge. New York: Century.

MANY successful business men and bankers are represented in this collection. Let us begin with the solitary American, Mr. Robert S. Brookings, who is that rare bird in the modern world, a business man, a scholar, a thinker, and a public-spirited citizen. At eighty-two he can look back on many economic vicissitudes. One would have forgiven him for doing so in this book. But, as his title indicates, he looks forward, and appears as a man whose ripe experience is merely the background for a new idea.

His experience comes first. It leads him to doubt the wisdom of the suggestion for a Peace Industries Board on the model of the War Industries Board, such as has been mooted by Stuart Chase. He was a member of the war board himself, and it is his opinion that its problems were "so utterly different from those we now face as to make this suggestion impracticable." He and his colleagues had to stimulate production. They had the profit interest of the producer, as well as his war enthusiasm and patriotism, to assist them. The modern problem, as Mr. Brookings sees it, is, however, to secure "distribution based on social justice."

"The Way Forward" cannot be accomplished without a radical reform in the structure of capitalism. To reduce his plan to a totally inadequate nutshell, this would involve the passing of a new law for the incorporation of business enterprises providing for a fixed return on capital and allowing for profits (and losses) to accrue to labor and management. In other words, there would be no common stocks to absorb the fruits of labor, which would be diffused more equitably among the producers.

Little philosophy on this order is contained in Mr. Kempster's book. A British shipbuilding magnate, Mr. Kempster is still actively engaged in business. His venture into the field of monetary theory and practice shows a wide knowledge of his subject which, however, does not lead him to propound any fresh ideas. As becomes the Briton, he is anxious to see the return of the statesmanship of appeasement, so that the world's highways may once again be opened up to commerce.

His fellow countrymen whose contributions are combined in "The World's Economic Crisis and the Way of Escape," are six of the acutest intellects in Great Britain. All are expert theorists. Most are also leading figures in the world of finance. One turns hopefully to them, perhaps a little too hopefully; at any rate, there is a certain measure of disappointment when one arrives at the end of the trail, though that may be due to the small space allotted to each. The theorist seems to be too much in the ascendant, and the theorist too much in diversity. The book certainly enables one to understand Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recent remark that he got different advice from every economist he consulted.

But the book, even if it does not contain more than a modicum of leading, furnishes a great deal of light, varicolored though it is. Mr. Keynes knows, of course, what he wants. In a word, it is a vigorous policy of productive spending. But of all the contributions, I prefer Sir Basil Blackett's. He makes many dark places clear for the layman. And his approach is not clouded by too rigid an adherence to economic orthodoxy, as, for instance, is that of Professor Henry Clay, now economist in the Bank of England, of which institution Sir Basil is a director. "We as a nation," says Sir Basil Blackett, "have been unwilling to believe—and I think rightly unwilling—that drastic economy and a lowering of our standard of living can be the right way out of our troubles." Remarks such as this cannot be very popular in the board meetings which Sir Basil has so frequently to attend, in the world of business as well as of finance. Putting it side by side with Sir Arthur Salter's assurance that "our difficulties come only from defects in human organization," the reader will be tempted to return to Mr. Brookings, and wonder why other authorities on "the way of escape" cannot come down off the pedestal of generalizations, and give us something to chew over, as he does.

H. B. ELLISTON

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Repeal Plank

IT IS common knowledge that there is a strong demand that the Eighteenth Amendment be repealed by another amendment to the Constitution. Both parties realize this, so that they felt the necessity of taking a stand on this question in the national campaign. The Republican platform dodges the issue, but favors the submission of some sort of an amendment respecting prohibition. The Democratic platform goes further, asserting, "We favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." . . .

The News understands that should the Democrats by election control Congress and elect the President the party would assume that Roosevelt would recommend to Congress the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and that Democratic Congressmen, elected in November, would be expected to carry out the demands of the party platform and submit to the states a proposition for the repeal. Under such circumstances how should a dry Democrat, elected by a dry constituency, vote? Should he vote for repeal at the order of his party leaders or should he vote against repeal, following his own convictions and the wishes of those who elected him? As a candidate, should he not announce that he will, if elected, support the party platform 100 per cent, or, conversely, declare that, party or no party, he will vote against repeal?

Many members of Congress presumably will be inclined to "pass the buck" by voting for the repeal and letting the states decide for or against repeal. Yet, if the repeal is referred to forty-eight state conventions, as is suggested, it will be fearfully expensive. Prohibition will become a discordant issue in state politics and would be dragged along in discussion for years, since few anticipate that three-fourths of the states will consent to repeal.

Congress should not shirk responsibility. Its members should act as a buffer between the parties and state action by voting their own convictions. They should not be bound by orders from party leaders, but should reserve the right on this question to vote as their constituencies desire them to vote. Since prohibition has unfortunately been made a leading issue the November elections can be made into a real referendum, if candidates declare themselves for or against repeal and vote accordingly, if elected to Congress.

Given such an understanding, dry voters might remain, for example, in the Democratic Party, since they would be assured that a member of Congress elected as a dry would not be expected to vote for repeal at the dictation of his party leaders.—*Dallas (Texas) Morning News.*